MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 251 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
24th Oct.	Moldavia ..	10000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Sa'sette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains, must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru ..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov;
Penang Maru ..	S. Murakumo	6290	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebashi Maru ..	H Nojiri	4093	10th Nov	22nd Nov

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Java Maru ..	4638	T. Puchigami	21st Nov	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic".

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	9250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	..	10th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	..	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.*

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 23rd October.
"LINGA", 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 26th Oct. †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR LAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA" 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 23rd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
21st Oct. 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH. CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it aiso undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent: per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6383	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia ..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6398	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 108 & 1438

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WARNING, of late many tailoring classes for men and women, have been started by incompetent persons of imperfect knowledge of the art The public must take care not to be misled by advertisements which the advertisers hardly understand. Flashy handbills and circulars are freely distributed by these. Things cheap in the beginning are the really costly ones at the end. The only competent school in India is RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 318, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2; conducted by Honors and other Diploma holder from West End Schools of London and of varied and extensive European and Indian experience. 2111

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely ovethauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.

Law students need not apply.

Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 901

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

P. V. JOGDAND,
905 Secretary, P. N. I.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,—Bhowali to Qualified Medical men, the Trust Committee have under considerations a proposal to appoint an Assistant Medical Superintendent. The appointment will only be made to a gentleman whose educational and other qualifications render him fit for a responsible position. A selected candidate will be afforded special facilities to study the disease treated at the Institute. The Committee invite applications from duly qualified gentlemen—For further information apply to Mr. A SINCLAIR DAY, Secretary to the Hon. Sir Henry Richards, President of the Trust Committee, Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal. 903

WANTED a properly qualified man to take charge of the Test Room at Khargpur Workshops. He will be required to be capable of making tensile and other tests of metals, testing oils for flash point, viscosity and friction and the work of a Test Room generally. Preference will be given to those who have a working knowledge of Chemistry and who can make Laboratory tests of coal. Good prospects to a suitable man.

Apply at once with copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience to—
THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
B.-N. Railway.
Khargpur.
Khargpur, 1st Oct. 1915. 904

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.

W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health
800 Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED a B.A., with science or B.S.c., for one year certain. Salary Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before the 5th November to the HEAD MASTER, DAJI RAJ HIGH SCHOOL, Wadhwan City." 2102

WANTED—Immediately an experienced First MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a WEAVING HEAD JOBBER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply stating terms with testimonials to "B" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2105

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of WEAVING MASTER in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 with free quarters. Applications to be made to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Central Jail, Coimbatore. 910

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a State dispensary, pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Write to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
2108 Rajpipla State, NANDOD.

WANTED OVERSEER with a thorough knowledge of road construction; City experience necessary; the applicants must be able to set levels and prepare drawings. Salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State. 909

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE by married couple with child on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity, Large room with verandah attached. Electric lights and fans. No application entertained unless terms mentioned. Apply to G. O.M. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

AN English lady desires post immediately, is well educated, refined, and fond of children. Willing to go as nursery governess to small children, housekeeper or any position of trust, Highest references. Apply to "A. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality and terms to THE HOME MINISTER, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu, not later than 10th November, 1915. 908

WANTED a fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATE to fill the post of OVERSEER of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay Rs 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply.

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
803 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED an L.M. & S., or M.B.B.S., for two months only, to accompany a patient to Mahableshwar. Must join service about the 22nd instant. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125, according to qualifications. Boarding and lodging free. Apply personally to K. S. GUMANSINHJI OF MALIYA, Kolapur Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, opposite Governor's Private Gate. 906

WANTED 1ST ASSISTANT MISTRESS, trained, capable of teaching High School subjects, salary Rs. 75 per mensem or according to qualifications.

Also KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, trained, salary Rs. 50 per mensem and quarters.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, trained, salary Rs. 45 p.m.

All to join 10th January, 1916.

Apply Rev. J. G. PHILIP, St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Bangalore. 907

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

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FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

DECENT SHIGRAM with fast and quiet Arab horse, available for evening-drive on Saturdays and Sundays. Terms moderate. Please apply. "J. B. M." "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

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TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1915, for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1916.

SCHEDULE "B".—Building Materials comprising Bricks, Lime, Sand, Teak and other Timber.
SCHEDULE "C".—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
SCHEDULE "M".—Castings.
SCHEDULE "O".—Liquid Fuel, Oil for Engines and Locomotives, Castor, Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils and Waste Cotton.
SCHEDULE "P".—Provisions.

A deposit of Rs. 200 in Cash or Government Securities (cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in, is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his tender.

Forms of tenders and schedules and other particulars required may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.

Tenders may be accepted either in whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

H. E. LEES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay.
Dated 16th October, 1915. 2091

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAN MAHOMED IBRAHIM BAVLA and ISMAIL IBRAHIM BAVLA as administrators of the estate of IBRAHIM BAVLA SAKUR and in their own right and JAINABAI, wife of HOOSEIN HAJI IBRAHIM and DAUGHTER of IBRAHIM BAVLA SAKUR have contracted to sell the property hereunder described to my client.

ALL persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of New Cazee Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 2340, New No. 9390 Old Survey No. 2/1858 and New Survey No. 826 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6169, Street No. 142-144-146 and bounded on the East by the New Cazee Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Haji Jamal Jutha and on the South by the house of Banoobai and Jainabai.

DATED this 20TH day of OCTOBER, 1915.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI.
2112 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C-15

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARL BUTTONS.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Kagdi Rasulbhai Taherbhai at Jhaveri Bazar by order of Messrs. Lalbhao Kalyanbhai and Company. and on account and at the risk of Arab Haji Medi Haji Bin Saif the following very valuable pearls.

1 valuable white pearl button about 26½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 47 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 24½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 13¾ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 7 chows.
1 valuable white oval pearl about 8 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 14¾ chows.
2 valuable white pearl buttons 12½ chows.
9 valuable white pearl buttons about 14½ chows.
97 valuable white pearl buttons about 11 chows.
95 valuable white pearl button about 14½ chows.

The above pearls are on view at the shop of the venders at Jhaveri Bazar. For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Diwan Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st October, 1915.

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*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.

Queda	Neilson	Java
Beme	Stephens	Rangoon
Cigale	Jouanis	Seychelles
City of Calcutta	Rigby	Karachi
Colaba	Ross	Karachi

Wednesday, October 20th, 1915.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. L. Neilson, arrived here yesterday from Java, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain F. G. Stephens, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Cigale:—The steamer Cigale, 136 tons, Captain G. C. Jouanis, arrived here yesterday from Seychelles having left that port on the 16th instant, with general goods and 13 deck passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. Rigby, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain G. J. Ross, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with general goods on board.

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B. Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
C.& R.Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
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F. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
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HARBOUR WALL

Bahadur	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
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7 Ivo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
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9 Newgnay	Jarupson	W. & A. G. & Co
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12 &13 Akbar	Murgh	T. M. & Co
15 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

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5 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co

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City of Calcutta	Rigby	
Cigale	Jouanis	
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Favonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
Incemore	Barry	
Khosrou	Courtney	T. M. & Co
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Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

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RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

There has been increase of rainfall in the interior of Burma and in south of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Mandalay, Bhamo, Maymyo, Burdwan, Madura and Trichinopoly, 2 inches each, Salem 1½, Mysore 1, and Ootacamund 2.

No great change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Wednesday, the 20th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature remains above normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southern half of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most stations; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras and Malabar.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras, Malabar and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. S in hade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. S in hade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.2	86.0	47	..	0	...
Do. (19th)	92.5	77.5	63	..	0	—0.05
Jask	90.8	73.9	54	..	0	—0.06
Do. (19th)				..	0	—0.06
Muskat	90.3	81.4	76	..	0	—0.19
Do. (19th)				..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.5	67.9	61	..	0 65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	93 9	55.0	56	..	14.58	—8.13
Lahore	96.8	61.2	67	..	6 57	—8.67
Hissar	98.7	66.4	50	..	6.52	...
Ambala	94.1	62.1	60	..	21.82	—1 79
Delhi	95.0	73.8	42	..	13.05	—10.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.5	72.0	42	..	16.08	—8.78
Mainpuri	...	...	...	..	...	...
Jhansi	96.6	70.3	57	..	21 84	—13.31
Cawnpore	93.0	68.9	62	..	57.26	23.89
Allahabad	92.3	69.0	70	..	44.00	8.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.3	67.2	52	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	87.0	71.9	74	..	0.33	—5.75
Ajmer	92.0	76 4	52	..	11.09	—7.89
Jaipore	96.0	69 9	42	..	10.53	—11 29
Kotah	96.0	77.8	47	..	17.41	—8.92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.6	71.2	74	..	4.67	—8.72
Dwarka	86.4	78.7	72	..	7.99	—5.70
Veraval	85.3	74.6	76	..	10.33	—6.72
Rajkot	94.6	68.5	72	..	11.34	—14.37
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	71.0	80	..	10.95	—9.87
Surat	87.9	70 3	82	..	27.44	—12 50
Ahmedabad	93.5	73 6	73	..	11.75	—17.12
Deesa	94.7	70.6	69	..	6.96	—16.25
Neemuch	87.1	69.2	59	..	15.64	—11.60
Indore	87.9	66.5	77	..	27.19	—3 69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	72.3	75	..	70.78	19.17
Saugor	89.8	60.9	73	..	42.34	—0.66
Hoshangabad	89.5	69.8	82	..	43.59	—2 81
Khandwa	89.0	68.9	79	..	22.72	—4.25
Akola	90.6	67.5	69	..	26.88	—2.73
Amraoti	89.8	71.6	64	..	32.30	1.80
Nagpur	92 6	74.7	75	..	46.50	1.88
Chanda	91.3	74.2	87	..	88 43	—10.37
Raipur	91.2	75.6	78	..	51.24	5.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	77 1	86	..	76.19	6.13
Ratnagiri	85.5	74.1	78	..	10015	1 75
Mormugao	84 3	75.5	89	..	85.18	—3 30
Karwar	83.9	75.0	90	..	99.90	—18.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.6	64.1	80	..	21.65	1.21
Ahmednagar	85.0	65 8	77	..	29.10	9.95
Poona	87.4	64.7	95	..	34.33	11 33
Sholapur	90.6	68.3	65	..	25.54	—0.01
Bijapur	88.4	63.3	43	..	21.81	4 94
Belgaum	83 2	65.4	83	..	44.97	3.18
Aurangabad	86 6	60.6	84	..	28.47	3.26
Nizamabad (Indur.)	91 1	70.9	72	..	34.09	—3 29
Hyderabad	90.6	73.7	81	..	50.05	23 74
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85 9	76.4	81	0.01	92.10	—21.57
Calicut	85 7	74.6	95	1.10	91 22	—4 23
Cochin	89 2	74.2	82	0.26	86.12	4.77
Colombo	86.4	74.4	93	0.01	28.78	0.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.9	79.2	77	..	39.06	10 94
Bellary	90.5	73.7	67	..	22.86	9 30
Cuddapah	95.0	79 3	62	..	18.47	—4.55
Madras	93 3	77.0	79	..	24.25	2.43
Bangalore	86 4	66.9	88	0.05	22 12	—1 95
Coimbatore	91.5	71 5	78	0.71	10.91	1 11
Trichinopoly	93.1	73 3	82	1.30	17.19	0.77
Negapatam	92.4	76.5	71	..	11.38	—3.54

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th October 1915 was 30.073 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.832 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degree
Wet Bu b Thermometer	75.7 ,,
Dew Point	73.5 ,,
Relative hum d ty of A r	0.773 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.8 ,,
Genraldirection of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.E.WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	129. miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Dept. on Still.	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Depth on Stil
	Oct				Oct			
WED	20	m 2	6	29 9	20	m 7	50	19 1
THUR	21	m 1	51a	26 5	21	m 7	52a	15 3
		m 10	3	27 1		m 3	55	18 5
		10	45a	27 11		4	13a	15 11
FRI.	22	m 10	37	27 0	22	m 4	33	18 5
		m 11	21a	28		4	43a	18 7
SAT.	23	m 11	9	26 10	23	m 5	8	18 7
		11	55a	28 8		5	12a	15 5
SUN	24	m 11	39	26 7	24	m 5	41	18 9
						5	40a	15 6
MON.	25	m 0	27	28 2	25	m 6	13	19 1
		0	7a	26 2		6	7a	15 9
TU.	26	m 0	58	27 11	26	m 6	45	19 6
		0	34a	25 9		6	33a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 19m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 26 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 11h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

THREATENED PEERAGES.

SPECIAL REMAINDERS MAY BE GRANTED

The London correspondent of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" writes:—I hear that in all cases where the heir to a peerage has lost his life in the war and the title is threatened with extinction the nearest male relative will be allowed to succeed by special remainder.

Lord Ribblesdale, for instance, has lost his heir, but he has daughters who are married and have children, his eldest daughter, Lady Matthew Wilson, being the mother of two sons.

Earl Kitchener's heir, by special remainder, is his elder brother, Colonel H. E. C. Kitchener. When Lord Roberts, after the South African war—in which his son lost his life—was made an earl special remainder was granted, and the earldom passed on his death to his elder daughter, the present Countes Roberts, although the barony became extinct. Lord Strathcona's title also passed y speciabl remainder to his daughter, Baroness Strathcona.

At least 200 heirs to peerages are taking part in the war, and several have fallen. The Marquis of Lincolnshire's only son, Lord Wendover, the sole heir to the marquisate, died of wounds; Captain Bigge, who lost his life, was the only son and heir of Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary; and the Hon. Claude Meysey-Thompson was the only son and heir of Lord Knaresborough.

Splitting headache can't think can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

39-14 424-13.—Bhimji & Co, Amerchand Madhowji & Co. a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Notice.

Original Side Motions will be taken up after Insolvency Court work is over.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Long Causes.

94-15—Malvi H M and R. Fulchand a firm v Prithviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1147-15.—Forbes & Co, Sorabji Framji v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chinaman, Manecklal & Co.

Long Causes.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M. Jehangir M and S, Little & Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440.15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.

1240-14.—Bhai K & G. Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatrai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co Thakoredas Atmaram v Mognibai, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalo and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D. Khand L and M. Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamsey Assoo end Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji R and D.

193-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chiman and ors, Mehta D and Lalji, Rustomji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Chamber Board for Thursday, the 21st of October, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers.)

944-15.—Captain & V, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed v. Esmail Hali Moosa & anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal (List A.)

Attorneys.

493-15.—Edgelow G W. & Co, Shamji Madan v. Rustomji Furdunji Ginwalla, Purnanand & Co, 11-10-15.

S B 1033-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Atmaram Balcrishna Jaikar, Dubash & Co, 18-10-15.

List B. (Counsel.)

In Re G Wards Act VIII. of 1890.—Mehta D & L, In Re Manilal Hirji, a minor, v. Tulsidas Hanidas, Petitioner, N. C. Dalal, 10-10-15.

For Judgment (in Court.)

C C 966-15.—Crawford B & Co, Messrs C Boggiam & Co, a firm, v. The Arab Steamers Ltd, Little & Co.

For Dismissal.

1266-14.—In Person, Khatizabai, v. Bibandrai, widow, & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

For Consent Decree.

1004-15.—Payne & Co, D Macropolo & Co, a firm, v. S Mass & Co, a firm, Unwalla P & P.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

252-15.—Craigic B & C, The Textile Mfg Co Ltd, v. Solomon Brothers, Ltd, Soonderdas & Co, Part Heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

690-11.—Sabnis & G, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari, & ors, v. Laxman Hariba Mankar, & anr, Kanga & S.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jessawalla, v. Dr. Pirozshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Saramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co. In person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootka v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr. Captain & Vaidya Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Danhtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K and co.

S. O, Ct. 782 2619-14—Jehangir M &S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Sumrathai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samrathai Widow v Kaikhusro Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY.
BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

130-14.—Vachha and Co, Mahason bin Abdulla bin Rajab v. Mulchand Hemraj & anr, Crs No. 1, Little and Co, Adjourned from 21-7-15.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

479-14.—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v. Coorji Gopalji, a firm, Crs. No. 19, Bhimji and Co.

REFUSING TO REGISTER.

CHAPLAIN'S WIFE FINED.

At the Bristol Police Court, on Sept. 27th Mrs. Lily Girdlestone, wife of the Rev. A. E. Girdlestone, chaplain of Stapleton Workhouse, Fishponds, was summoned for refusing to fill up or cause to be filled up a registration form.

Mr. J. Green, from the Town Clerk's Office, who prosecuted, said that a form was sent to the lady and she returned it unsigned. Another form was sent by post, and the penalty was pointed out if she failed to fill it up. She returned it blank, with the following letter:

I am sorry to have troubled you to send another form. Firstly, I am a Christian woman, and I am totally opposed to war or the taking of human life in any form. You will therefore see that it is impossible for me to fill in the enclosed. Secondly, I have no vote, and therefore I am not a citizen, and if you have a grain of justice or logic you see that I ought not to be classed with idiots and aliens.

Alderman Lloyd, the presiding magistrate, told Mrs. Girdlestone that she was defying the law, and they were to enforce it. She would be fined 50s. on that occasion. She was liable to be brought there again, and the penalty was £1 a day if she did not fill in the form.

Mrs. Girdlestone said she would not pay a penny.

The Clerk informed her that a distress would be levied and that failing that 21 days' imprisonment was the alternative.

NIGHT-CLUB DODGES.

Some recent cases in courts-martial and in the criminal courts have informed the authorities about what was common gossip in town—namely, the almost undisguised drinking and other evasions of the law in some night clubs, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardians," New and stringent regulations about these resorts will be made very soon. Drink, and extremely bad drink, is known to be easily obtained at four places within a policeman's beat of Leicester Square. The homage vice paid to virtue was that a lemonade bottle was placed in front of each drinker of whisky and soda. But at the best night clubs there is really no intoxicating liquor, although the members and "visitors" are led to believe quite the contrary. At one famous club, recently closed, they sold "champagnette," which in reality was a preparation of apple-juice carbonised by an aerating machine, and really certified as a temperance drink. At other best clubs the great thing is the "cup." It is the same preparation with something added to it to give it a "bite." The "bite" is usually tincture of capsicums.

In one or two clubs under the special attention of the Provost Marshal's staff nobody is, of course, ever seen in uniform, but I have been told that to prevent the inconvenience of not being able to be present the management have a supply of mufti into which officers can change on arriving, changing their clothes again on leaving. I should like to see a caricaturist's picture of, say, the "Ten Thousand Club" with half the dancers in these hand-me-down outfits and the Provost Marshal standing by still unable to spot his prey. The "Ten Thousand Club" is the name given for a night club in the new play "The Only Girl." The valet explains to some wives who are looking for their husbands that it was given because ten thousand is the number of its honorary members.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)
This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.
VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative of blood. VISEM means force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew. In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness or illness from whatsoever cause. Used with daily use medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.
It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.
VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.
Supplied in Bottles, price Rs.2.4; Tablets Rs.1.8.
Descriptive booklet, particulars, and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.
Chemists required as agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.
St. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

RHEUMATISM
INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. RAP
Gout Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney troubles etc., etc.
Shall be positively cured by
FRUCTISINE
(Made in England)
Fructisine is 36 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruic Acid and is of great value for curing impurities of Blood Nervous headaches, Insomnia and all other nervous diseases.
Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is the best Tonic of incalculable value.
Try it without delay—Can be had everywhere
Sole Agents:—
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GOUT
CENT OF ORIENTALS
Otto Dilbahar
(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.
Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.
Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume
Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	80	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BALANCE.

Doubtless the Budget statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given unmixed satisfaction not only to British taxpayers and to others expecting to be taxed, but to producers of food and raw materials and of manufactured goods the world over, for it means, even with additional domestic economy, that the British people will probably continue to purchase goods which other nations produce with great freedom. Special satisfaction should be felt in the United States, which is supplying us with goods on a colossal scale. Normally the United States sells goods to Great Britain to the value about £130,000,000 a year; at present the United States is selling goods to this country at the rate of not far short of £300,000,000 a year, and unless the British people become much more economical than they are at present these great purchases will continue. Indeed, the amount of goods that Great Britain and her Allies will buy will be governed by the amount of goods which the United States and other countries are willing to sell to us in exchange both for goods and for securities. The reported success of the Franco-British mission to the United States seems to indicate that, as far as the United States is concerned, our purchases will be maintained. Indeed, if our purchases were confined to the United States and to our Colonies we should have little anxiety about our ability to pay for them, as these countries would doubtless be willing to take payment in securities, for a portion of the goods they sell to us for which we could not obtain exchange. But at the present time we and our Allies are buying as never before from practically every country in the world, and it is evident that most of these countries will need payment either in goods or in cash. In August the net imports of this country were valued at £62,000,000 or at the rate of £746,000,000 a year. On the other hand, our exports were worth £32,000,000 or at the rate of £389,000,000 a year, and the balance of our imports over exports reached nearly £30,000,000 or at the rate of £357,000,000 a year. The calculation is as follows:—

British Trade in August.

	August, £	12 Months. £
Imports	69,496,000	934,000,000
Re-exports	7,324,000	88,000,000
Net Imports	62,172,000	746,000,000
Exports	32,439,000	389,000,000
Balance	29,733,000	357,000,000

But beyond our imports as recorded in the Board of Trade returns the Government is purchasing from abroad large amounts of Government stores, and beyond this is remitting considerable sums of money to the troops in France, Egypt, and the Dardanelles. In the aggregate the Government is probably making foreign payment for goods and services not contained in the foreign trade returns to the extent of £20,000,000 a month, or at the rate of £240,000,000 a year. But beyond these payments the Government has agreed to provide our Allies and Colonies with loans amounting to no less than £423,000,000. Thus the excess of our imports over our exports, including Government remittances and loans to the Allies and Colonies, is no less than £1,020,000,000. From this sum must be deducted the income the country receives from foreign investments insurance, etc. Unfortunately our income from interest has appreciably declined, partly in consequence of the default which has been made on a number of our foreign investments, more particularly in Mexico and Brazil. On the other hand, our income from shipping has largely increased; indeed, it is estimated to have doubled. In the aggregate, therefore, we anticipate that our income from interest, shipping, etc., is at least £350,000,000 and it may even amount to £400,000,000. After deducting this income the adverse balance to be met in one way or another is at the rate of some £670,000,000 a year. Before we accept this figure, however, we would place a note of interrogation against the sum of £423,000,000 of loans to Allies and our Colonies announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the last financial year the Government did not announce in its Budget statement the amount of loans made to Allies and Colonies, and it is possible, therefore, that the sum of 423,000,000 now announced includes money advanced in the last financial year. On the assumption that the advance of last year included in the current year amounts to about £140,000,000 the adverse balance to be provided would be reduced from £670,000,000 to about £530,000,000. The rate at which the nation's income is exceeding its expenditures and the rate, therefore, at which we must draw floating capital from abroad, sell securities export gold, or obtain foreign credits, is indicated by the following calculation:—

Great Britain's Estimated Visible and Invisible Trade Balance—Twelve Months.

	£
Balance of Imports over Exports.	357,000,000
Estimated Government purchases and foreign payments to troops.	240,000,000
Loans to Allies and Colonies.....	423,000,000
Gross balance of Imports over Exports 1,020,000,000	
Deduct: Estimated Income from interest on capital invested abroad, shipping insurance, &c.	350,000,000
Adverse balance to be provided according to data available.....	670,000,000
Less Probable Adjustments	140,000,000
Probable Adverse Balance	530,000,000

Although such a statement is one that must be intensely pleasing to foreign countries and to the Colonies who are now supplying us with such vast quantities of goods, knowing that Great Britain is "good" for the money, yet we ourselves would very much prefer that the adverse balance should be smaller. If we continue to withdraw our capital from abroad and to borrow at the rate of some £600,000,000 a year, even if as an offset we lend some £300,000,000 a year to Allies and Colonies, we shall at the end of the War be severely handicapped by the necessity we shall then be under of redeeming our indebtedness to foreign countries before we shall be able to find new capital for expanding our productions and providing new capital for our usual clients. When one clearly realises that this debts is being created for war purposes and that the expenditure of the money will not add to the nation's productive power, one is anxious that everything possible should be done to keep down our borrowings from our sales of securities to other countries to the lowest possible figure consistent with the attainment of the object in view. It is almost superfluous to point out at this stage of the discussion that the country can do this by finding a much larger portion of its war expenses by economies in its great expenditures on luxuries and comforts. "The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		..	300
" " Imports ..	..	..	42,000
Mid. Americans ..	..	..	7.25—4
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	..	9.85—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan.		12.80—4
	Mar.		13.03—3
New York Official noon call	Jan.		12.79—7
	Mar.		13.04—4
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.		12.72—8
	Mar.		12.97—7

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	42,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening rates.
Oct.	7.10
Oct.-Nov.	7.10
Nov.-Dec.	7.10
Dec.-Jan.	7.10
Jan.-Feb.	7.10
Feb.-Mar.	7.11
Mar.-Apl.	7.13
Apl.-May	7.14
May-June	7.15
June-July	7.12
July-Aug.	7.10
Aug.-Sept.	6 96
Sept.-Oct.	6.79
Oct.-Nov.	6.75

Unchanged.

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

Months.	To-day's Price. £	Decline on previous closing rates.
Oct.	7.11	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.11	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.12	1
Dec.-Jan.	7.11	2
Jan.-Feb.	7.12	1
Feb.-March	7.13	1
March-April	7.13	3
April-May	7.13	4
May-June	7.14	4
June-July	7.12	3
July-Aug.	7.09	4
Aug.-Sept.	6.95	4
Sept.-Oct.	6.78	4
Oct.-Nov.	6.74	4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.05
" " Fully Good	5.20
" " Fine	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.50
" " " Fine	5.80
" Broach Good	6.55
" " Fully Good	6.70
" " Fine	6.85
" Scinde Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.30

Unchanged.

OPENING WOOL REPORT.

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

Vicanere First White highest price	16½
" " " lowest "	16
" Ordinary " highest "	13
" " " lowest "	10½
Candahar First White highest "	15¾
" " " lowest "	14
" Ordinary " highest "	13½
" " " lowest "	11
Bicanere White highest "	10
" " lowest "	9

Amount to be offered during Sale, 37,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	58,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
" " to Continent ..	Nil.
Futures at New York Jan... ..	12.82
Previous closing price	12.76
Futures at New York Mar... ..	13.07
Previous closing price	13.00
Spot Cotton at New York	12.65
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.07
Previous price	12.07
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	12.72
Previous price	12.70
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	12.96
Previous price	12.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills..	4.68.75
Silver Commercial Bars ..	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅝ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 7/8+1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	6+¼
Interest day to day loans ..	3½ unchgd.
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅛ "
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£577,000
The sum of £100,000 has been earmarked for Egypt.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.49

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 16th

3½ % 1925—1928	£92¾
4½ % 1925—1945	£98

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 19th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Bombay, No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Victorian. New South Wales. } Inclusive war risk quoted Jan.-Feb. 56

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Cargo Paid. 43/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. Sellers	63
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	56
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	61
Toria Rapeseed. 3% Nov.-Dec. Sellers	57

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec. Sellers	57

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers ..	£9/2/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 72⅝
Copper Braziers	£ 99
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	49
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 17-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 4-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Consl. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Sellers ..	59/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov-Dec.	2/4⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The markets are all closed to-day owing to a holiday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th October, 1915:—

Cotton	9,708 Bales.
Wheat	18,169 cwts
Linseed	4,094 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	11,154 "
Ginjellyseed	375 "
Poppyseed	1,526 "
Goundnuts	1,766 "
Castorseed.	13,387 "
Rice	4,816 "
Myrabollams	680 "
Cottonseed	9,753 "
Mowraseed	1,650 "
Gram	852 "
Joowar	8,020 "
Maize	476 "
Barley	1,481 "

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram dated London October 18th says that Messrs. W. J. and Thompson report as follows:—This week's offerings comprise 51,250 packages of Indian tea; 37,900 packages of Ceylon, 6,000 packages of Java. The Indian market was irregular and barely steady. Stalky kinds were easier and Darjeelings lower.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on September 23rd say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Sept. 16th £10,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 16th £50,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.
Sept. 22nd £818,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Sept. 16th £291.000 in bar gold.
Sept. 16th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Sept. 17th £102,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 17th £10,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
Sept. 20th £356,000 in sovereigns for U.S.A.
Sept. 21st £170,000 in sovereigns for U.S.A.
Sept. 21st £200,000 in sovereigns for U.S.A. set aside on account of Egypt.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £351,000.

Information has been received by mail that the Indian Government has cashed three crores of Currency Notes held in the Treasury Balances, and has received in exchange £2,000,000 in sovereigns taken from the Paper Currency Reserve.

This gold has been deposited with the Bombay Mint, and earmarked on behalf of the Bank of England, who have opened a credit for an equivalent amount in London in favour of the Secretary of State.

SILVER.

The continued purchases of silver for the United States Treasury, who have contracted for an additional amount of 600,000 ozs., have been a source of strength to a moderately supplied market.

The price, after improving by sixteenths of a penny from 23 7/16d. to 23 9/16d., rose rather sharply on the 21st instant to 23 3/4d., as the result of some competitive buying for coinage purposes.

The receipt of more favourable news regarding the rains in India was accompanied by covering purchases by the Indian Bazaars, and the quotation was maintained on the 22nd instant, despite some China selling.

To-day, however, consequent on considerable offerings from the East, there has been a reaction to 23 5/8d.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th instant gave details in Lakhs of Rupees, as follows:—

Notes in Circulation 64,25.
Reserve in Silver Coin 38,10.
Gold Coin and Bullion 6,00.
Gold in England 6,15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,000 bars, as compared with 6,300 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong. Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Sept. 17th 23 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 18th 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 20th 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 21st 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 22nd 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 23rd 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.604 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

HUSKS OF TRADITION.

DR. DIGGLE ON POLITICAL CHURCHES.

The Bishop of Carlisle delivered a remarkable address to his diocesan conference on September 22, in which he expressed the hope that the war would prove the complete and final bankruptcy of professional and hierachical Christianity. The men who return from the trenches, and to some of whom the very angels have been visibly ministering, will no longer be satisfied with the husks of tradition.

After showing how the early Church, with its purely ethical basis, soon began to be leavened by the old Judaism and the surrounding Paganism, the Bishop said:—

I cannot doubt that if the Church of Christ had for 20 centuries continued to lay the emphasis of the Gospel where its Founder laid it, divisions in the Church would long have ceased to be and wars have become impossible. There are some Churches in Christendom which are scarcely distinguishable from political and financial clubs. To Christianize and spiritualize these Churches will spell their political and financial ruin. This ruin we must expect that they will resist with all their might—ecclesiastical, diplomatic, ratiocinative, menacing. They have popular newspapers, skilful advocates, vested interests without number on their side. They have dug themselves deep in the trenches of tradition. They are able to make strong appeals to historic instinct, to continuous usage, to aesthetic sentiment, to fervent emotions to pious memories—to much that is precious and beautiful in human life—yet unless, in comparison with the depth and fervour of our love to Christ, we can hate these things, as He taught that father and mother must be hated, we cannot be His disciples or do our part in subduing the world to His most blessed and all-peaceful sovereignty.

How little Christ esteemed hierachical and traditional orthodoxy in comparison with mercy and a thankful heart! Men talk of Catholicity, and Catholicity is indeed a glorious ideal so long as it is the Catholicity of Christ. But the false Catholicity of the Churches is a wholly different thing, as taught in modern days, from the true Catholicity of the Christ. Great as theology is, religion is vastly greater. Christianity was not built upon philosophical theories or patristic theologies. It is sometimes said that this war is a tragical declaration of the bankruptcy of Christianity. And of merely professional and hierarchical Christianity I trust and pray with all my heart that it will prove the complete and final bankruptcy.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

In the coming age that Church will be found safest, strongest, most glorious in the eyes of men, and most holy in the sight of God, which uplifts as its most fascinating ideal and all-absorbing purpose, the Divine Son of Man in all the splendour of His humiliation and all the lowliness of His majesty. Secondary things—such as episcopacy, sacraments, Church ordinances, and organizations—are not unimportant, far otherwise, they are of great importance. But the primary facts in Christianity are the Fatherhood of God, redemption through Christ, goodness through the Holy Ghost, and the universal brotherhood of men. Let us teach these things, preach these truths, live these realities. Let us make these facts the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and end of our ministry; and all other things, social well-being, political and civic integrity, harmony between capital and labour, domestic felicity, international righteousness, concord between the Churches, and the cessation of wars among nations will be added unto us.

In the trenches men are quickly learning to probe to the realities of things. Through living the war they are finding God. Confronted with danger and death they are gaining new visions of the meaning of life and of the value and glory of its eternal goal. The very angels have been visibly ministering to some of them. Those who return will no longer be satisfied with the husks of tradition—with ceremonies and ordinances, and the commandments of men—they will demand the Bread of Life itself which came down from heaven. They will care more for vision of God vouchsafed to prayer than for revisions of Prayer-books, however urgent. Ecclesiastical religion will not satisfy them. They will require a religion which is moral towards God and moral towards men. Both Conformity and Nonconformity will take on new meanings. The real Conformists in God's sight will be the Nonconformists to the world-spirit, and the Conformists to the world-spirit will be the real Nonconformists displeasing to God.

In this great work of the transvaluation of the Churches and their traditions and their re-valuation by the standards of our Lord and His Apostles, the Church of England is singularly fitted to take a powerful part. With all her flaws and faults there is no other Church on earth which has at once so long a history and such devotion to Holy Scripture.

They tell me there's
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
for Breakfast

To make a perfect self-raising flour

mix one part of "Paisley Flour" with eight parts of ordinary flour, and run through a sieve to perfect the mixing.

You will know that the mixture is both pure and fresh, and that its action will be certain, because

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

is always in perfect condition in its damp-proof tin.

A postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis and post free.

PRODUCE OF SCOTLAND
THE OLD LAMP BRAND
Club Blend
VERY OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY
Specially Selected and Matured
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
SLATER RODGER & Co LTD
GLASGOW

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Trafalgar Day.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 3-10 p.m.
Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, Lower Colaba, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 22.

High Court, October vacation commences.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

Back Bay Swimming Club's Swimming Gala, Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Malwa with English Mails due at 5 p.m

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

EMBARKATION.

The following troops are detailed for embarkation duty as follows:—

S. S. Meerina, Saturday 23rd inst. "A" and "C" Troops.

S. S. Sofala, Thursday 28th inst., "B" and "D" Troops.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 23rd October 1915.—Sergeant H. F. Lodge, and Corporal F. B. Sadler.

RIDING SCHOOL.

Riding School for the current week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 7 a.m. to-day Thursday, 21st.

Commanding Officers's Parade at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress:—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, sword and bandolier.

Members should notify their Troop leaders if they are unable to attend this parade and state reason.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned member is granted leave out of Bombay:—

Trooper F. P. Wiggin, from 21st to 27th October 1915.

REVERSION.

Lance Corporal A. S. Robinson, reverts to Trooper at his own request, dated 19th October 1915.

Route March to the Corps Standing Camp on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd instant.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahaluxmi Station so as to arrive there by 3 p.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 2-55 p.m.

Members residing in Salsette and elsewhere. Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 3-15 p.m.

Dress: Khaki Tunic, Regimental saddles. No bandoliers.

It is proposed to catch the 6-27 p.m. train back to Bombay.

STANLEY REED, Lt-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

October, 20.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

3 days 20th to 22nd Oct. "A" Coy., 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Oct. "E" Coy., 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 26th to 31st Oct. "F" Coy., 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Trafalgar Day.—The St. Mary's High School Cadet Band will play the following programme of music this evening commencing at 8-30 p.m. on their play-ground which for the occasion will be opened to the public.

March.—The Old Rustic Bridge ... Bennett.
Overture.—La Flandre ..... Bouillon
Valse.—Waves of the Danube ..... Ivanovici
Selection.—Scotch Airs ..... Hartmann
Polka.—Lurline ..... Piefke.
Fantasia.—Water Melon Patch ..... Bidgood

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the abbve Society will be held in the Society's Rooms this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr G. K. Nariman will read a paper on "Hamza Ispahani: A Peep into Arabic Histories in matters Iranian."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The notification No. 15986 dated 16th October 1915, issued by the Government of India in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of the same date, includes Bulgaria amongst the enemy countries and is not meant to withdraw existing concessions E. G. use of seven commercial codes, of registered addresses, etc.

THE DURGA SHAREEF.

A general meeting of the Mahomedans will be held at Mahim this evening at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Durga Shareef of Pir Makhdum Saheb when the audited accounts of the Durgah Shareef will be presented for adoption. It being the day of Basi I'd, all devoteee are expected to be at the shrine of Pir Makhdum Saheb at Mahim.

SKATING RINK.

The management of the Skating Rink announce that the Rink which was closed for the hot weather, will be re-opened early in November with entire new stock of skates for the Winter season. The floor will be in excellent condition and the interior of the Rink will be excellently lighted, while the decorations and other arrangements are all that can be desired.

The Rink Band will be in attendence every evening and night.

HADAPSAR MODEL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A VISIT FROM CHIEF OF SANGLI.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The little village of Hadapsar, which, owing to its model Agricultural Society, has recently come into so much prominence, was yesterday afternoon the recipient of a visit from his Highness the Chief of Sangli, who spent one full hour with the members of the Managing Committee in studying the details of the Society. Mr. Devadhar, who is the heart and soul of the society, was present there to explain to his Highness the working and management. The Chief then went to a meeting of members, where he listened with great interest to the accounts of seven or eight members regarding the benefits of the Co-operative Society. Mr. Devadhar then traced the growth of the Society in respect of membership from 30 to 75, capital from Rs. 4,400 to Rs. 75,000 turnover from Rs. 11,000 to over a lakh of rupees at the end of March last and reserve fund from nearly Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,500. The Chief congratulated the villagers and Mr. Devadhar on the very successful working of the Society.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 20.

The Coonoor Abduction Case came on today and was adjourned to 1st November as the police could not produce the Cochin Rajah's agent for cross-examination. Mr. Gonsalves suggested that his evidence might be expunged from the records and the case proceeded with. The prosecution was prepared to adopt this course and his Honour directed that if this witness did not appear on the 1st November the case will have to proceed. Misses Violet and Marie Reilly will be further cross-examined on 1st November, as well as Mr. Lovefuck as Court witness.

At this stage the vakils for the accused put in a bail application, which is being argued.

BAKR-ID FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

As far as is known the annual Bakr-Id festival passed off very quietly to-day in Calcutta and its suburbs upto now. No report has reached Calcutta from any mofussil station of any disturbance. It is presumed that nothing unusual has happened.

BANKIPORE, Oct. 20.

To prevent a breach of the peace at Parsa village, thana Fulwari, Patna, during the Bakr-Id the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer of Patna with a strong police force has proceeded to the village.

INCREASE IN SALT REVENUE IN NORTHERN INDIA

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The annual report on the Northern India salt revenue department for 1914-15 which has just been published shows that gross revenue totalled Rs. 14,626,431 showing an increase of Rs. 24,83,156 or 20.45 per cent. over that of 1913-14. The increase in revenue was due to abnormal purchase of salt during the closing months of the year owing to the widespread belief that the duty on salt would be raised in 1915-16

SALTPETRE.

The quantity of saltpetre imported into Calcutta was maunds 4,88,383, and it was more by maunds 1,09,592. Of the quantity imported maunds 2,79,556 were from Bihar and Orissa, maunds 1,46,493 from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, maunds 61,871 from the Punjab, maunds 453 from Bengal, and maunds 10 from Madras. The quantity exported from Calcutta by sea was maunds 437,018, or maunds 77,831 more than in 1913-14. Owing to the war the demand for saltpetre has suddenly increased and certain important concessions which will be noticed in next year's report have recently been sanctioned by the Government of India with a view to stimulating production of saltpetre and its allied salts.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is greatly to be regretted that Moslems of liberal education and culture like Mr. Badrudin A. Koor should join those few shortsighted Musalmans of Bombay who advocate the inadvisability of holding this year's All-India Moslem League's Session in this city, and should deduce arguments to support their views which are extremely fanciful and patent. These so-called leaders of Moslem opinion in this Presidency who profess to be the well-wishers of their community have in these war times hit upon a very comfortable phrase "not to embarrass the Government;" which they put forth in season and out of season as their most convincing argument. In their anxiety to be loyal—or perhaps over loyal—they consciously or unconsciously drift into the region of humility and servility. Your worthy correspondent Mr. B. A. Koor says "when the attention of our Government is fully absorbed in questions of momentous nature it will neither be wise nor consistent with our loyalty to create any embarrassment for our Government by agitation or by passing resolutions which cannot receive full attention during the present Armageddon." Any sane person would indeed fail to understand what embarrassment there would be for the Government if the Moslems of India are to sit down together in this city for only three days and discuss the lines of future progress and well being of their community and of their country at large? Did not the Indian National Congress meet last year and discuss the fundamental questions affecting the well-being of India? And what embarrassment did it create for the Government. And is not the Indian National Congress to meet this year in this city?

Well, sir if your worthy correspondent Mr. Koor is so anxious as not to distract the attention of the Government, why does he not propose to do away with the Municipal Corporation, nay—the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils during the period of war? If, according to him, agitation and Resolutions would embarrass the Government may we know what embarrassment did the Hon. Mr Shafi's memorable Resolution about India's Representation on the Imperial Conference (which was cordially accepted by the Government) create for the Government? Was there, sir, ever more absurdity than this? Oh Lord forgive them for they know not what they speak.

It is earnestly to be wished that the Council of the All-India Moslem League will not fail in its duty towards their community and their country and with moral courage decide to hold the Sessions of the League in this city this year, and thus ultimately defeat the intrigues of wire-pullers and there victims the sycophants of the community,—whose desire is to create a disunion among the Moslems of India and also to prevent the League joining hands with the National Congress. If the Council of the League will act up to the occasion and decide the holding of its Sessions in this city this year, it will lay the whole of India under a deep obligation.—Yours, etc.

A. A. P.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read and studied the two letters appearing in your popular paper under the above heading. I, for my part, do not wish to say anything on it. It is a question which the Mahomedans alone should decide.

However, from the close study of these letters, one cannot but be impressed with the idea that Indians as a body have not as yet studied and assimulated some of the salient characteristics of an Englishman. It is these inherent and noble qualities that have enabled him to rule over vast and mighty empires on which the sun never sets.

One of such quality is of freely and fearlessly voicing his grievances.

I would only ask my rather timid Mahomedan brethren how and in what way our benign Government is to be embarrassed by voicing our grievances on a common platform.

Constructive schemes for the government of the people by the people themselves have been suggested from all the corners of this peninsula since the very commencement of the war, which has no parallel in the annals of history, and yet the Government of India was not the least embarrassed. On the contrary all the heads of Government have over and over testified to the heroic and self-sacrificing services of India's sons in the noble cause of humanity and liberty.

If my Mahomedan brethren unanimously decide to hold their league in Bombay this year, nobody but those barbarous Germans will be sorely disappointed to learn that in India there is no disunion, directly or indirectly affecting war, but unity everywhere.—Yours, etc.,

NON-MAHOMEDAN.

BUDDHIST RELIC IN TRAVANCORE.

ANCIENT GRANITE IMAGE OF BUDDHA DISCOVERED.

(News Bureau.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 20.

Mavelikkarai taluk in Central Travancore appears to have been a Buddhist centre in ancient days. A granite image of Buddha in a sitting posture has been discovered at Pallikkhal village close by. People call it "Pallikkal Putharacha" or Father Buddha of Palllikkal. All classes of people worship the image and make offerings to it. The image stands near a grove and there is a Kali temple within the premises. Sometimes ago a similar image was discovered by the State archaeologist in the vicinity of the post office at Mavelikkarai.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATION OF TOWN PLANNING ACT

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The Poona City Municipality at its ordinary meeting held last evening considered the Collector's letter asking the Municipality to apply to Government for the application of the Town Planning Act to Poona City. As the meeting was equally divided on the point even with the President's ordinary vote, the President decided to adjourn further consideration of the matter to a later date.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat's proposition for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a scheme for the Bhamburda area, to which the Town Planning Act has been already applied, was also allowed to stand over for inclusion in the November agenda. In the meantime the Municipality resolved to ask Government to prepare the necessary rules and regulations under the Town Planning Act.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

ENTERTAINED BY SIR ALI IMAM.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Sir Ali Imam, Law Member, entertained Sir William Vincent, who is vacating the Secretaryship of the Legislative Department to join the Bihar Executive Council. All gazetted officers of the Legislative Department and representatives of the bar and press were present.

Sir Ali Imam spoke of Sir William's eminent services and complimented him on the high standard which has been maintained in the Legislative Department and hoped that Mr. Muddiman, the new Secretary, would easily up-hold the tradition.

Sir William Vincent alluded to his four years' experience and emphasised the support he had always received from Sir Ali Imam, Member in charge, and paid eloquent tributes to Mr. Muddiman, Deputy Secretary, and others for their splendid work and co-operation.

MANUFACTURING COUNTERFEIT COINS

EX-POLICE CONSTABLE SENTENCED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

At the town police court to-day one Aiway Chetty, an ex-police constable in Arkonam taluq, was charged with having been found in possession of five counterfeit rupee coins and 163 counterfeit two-anna pieces. The prosecution alleged that the accused was manufacturing counterfeit coins in his house and was passing them off in Madras. He was arrested at the Basin Bridge station on the 17th July last when the counterfeit coins were found in his possession.

The accused's defence was that this was a got-up case against him at the instance of the village munsiff of Urayur, who was on bad terms with the accused.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GURDASPUR DACOITIES.

APPEALS BY ACCUSED DISMISSED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

At the Chief Court Justice Le Rossignol has disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, some of whom were returned emigrants, concerned in dacoities committed in the Gurdaspur District.

It was discovered that these dacoities had been engineered mainly by three returned emigrants who gave up pistols and cartridges and made confessions implicating themselves and other culprits.

It was further found that some of them had undertaken to provide funds for raising a mutiny.

Of the accused two turned approvers and seventeen were convicted by the Gurdaspur Magistrate and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

His Lordship, after hearing the case, held there was no reason to doubt the truth of the story told by the approvers which was corroborated by confessions. He accordingly maintained the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

HISTORIC STAMP SALE.

Collectors of postage stamps will follow with the keenest interest the sale to be held by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The money will go to the fund in aid of the Belgians, all the stamps having been given by their owners. The great item is a stamp of which only two other copies are known to exist. This rarity is a British stamp bearing the head of Queen Victoria, the one penny rose-red plate No. 77, issued some time between 1858 and 1879. Altogether some 150 separate plates were made for the penny stamp, each stamp bearing the number of the plate from which it came carefully hidden away in the scroll-work at either side of the stamp.

The reason why a stamp from plate No. 77 is of such rarity is because the plate was destroyed almost immediately, as it was found to be incorrectly laid down for perforation. Only a few stamps were printed from it, as after all these years of diligent search only three copies have ever been found. The copy for sale is duly certified as being genuine by the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society. The donor is Mr. G. E. Y. Crallan, of Jersey. The highest price for a single stamp sold in auction is held by a "Post Office" Mauritius, which made £1,450 at these salerooms.

THE GREATEST RIFLE SHOT IN THE WORLD.

REPORTED DEATH OF LIEUT. OMMUNDSEN.

Lieutenant H. Ommundsen, of the Hon. Artillery Company, whose death is unofficially announced, was undoubtedly the best marksman in the British Empire, says the "Manchester Guardian," and perhaps the greatest rifle shot in the world. His name figures in the National Rifle Association records at Bisley twice as often as those of any two other marksmen put together among the present generation of shots. Apart from that he was the most rapid shot, even when vital issues hung on his last cartridge, on Bisley Common. His deliberate shooting was as fast, from the moment of aiming to the moment of firing, as the ordinary marksman's rapid shooting, the average time being three seconds.

Lieutenant Ommundsen won time and again events which many great and ambitious shots have striven for years to win once. For instance, the Service Rifle Championship, which was instituted in 1905, and comprises the best scores in deliberate rapid, and snap shooting events extending over nearly ten days' firing.—a most comprehensive test of skill,—he won no less than five times, 1905, 1908, 1810, 1912 and 1913. No other man has ever won it more than once. He performed almost similar feats in connection with other aggregate competitions winning the Territorial Aggregate in 1905, 1912 and 1913, and the Grand Aggregate in 1900, 1905 and 1910, besides being runner-up in 1911 and 1912. The winning of all three aggregates in 1905 was a prodigious feat of marksmanship.

As regards the Queen's and King's Prize, he was looked upon every year as a probable winner, and though actually only winning once he was always in the first dozen or so. Between 1893 and 1914 he was thirteen times in the final, and won the first prize of the King's in 1901 after a tie with Lance Sergeant Burr of the London Rifle Brigade. He had the distinction, shared by no other man in the history of the N.R.A., which was founded 55 years ago, of having won the King's bronze, silver and gold medals. In 1913 he won the bronze and the silver medals at the same meeting, and just missed the further (unequalled) distinction of winning the gold medal as well, after leading the whole way from the first stage down to the penultimate range in the final. He won the St. George's Vase in 1899, and among other successes he gained the "Daily Graphic," Duke of Cambridge, Martin's Cup, and Elkington Cup.

No Scottish or Great Britain team was complete without him. He went in as a matter, of course. He shot for the United Kingdom in two Olympic teams, 1908 and 1912, making the best British scores in 1908. He shot for the mother country in the Kolapore Cup in 1908 to 1914 consecutively, being several times top scorer, and for Great Britain in the Empire competition 1907, 1910 and 1913. Every Scottish team from 1908 to 1914 also included him. As a service rifle shot he had also won the Scottish championship at Darnley.

Two years ago he took up match rifle shooting, and after only a few weeks' practice he was in the Scottish Elcho team at Bisley. When the war broke out Ommundsen was selected to sail with the Great Britain team to compete for the Empire match in Australia, but the event was cancelled.

He was a native of Edinburgh, and achieved fame when a non-com. in the 4th Royal Scots (Queen's Edinburghs), but came to London two years ago and joined the H.A.C. He was originally a typist and clerk in a silicitor's office, and latterly became interested in a rifle business in London. He invented the negative angle sight, which enabled a man to hit a target at unknown ranges. This year, with Mr. E. H. Robinson, of the English Elcho team, he issued a book on rifles and ammunition.

Lieutenant Ommundsen was a corporal in the H.A.C. before the war broke out, and then he received a commission. He was married in London only on the Tuesday before Germany declared war on Russia.

BLAST AND COUNTERBLAST.

SIND EDITORS AT VARIANCE.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

An arbitration award is published here ending a furious controversy and subsequent counter-defamation suits by rival Mahomedan editors of Sukkar (Sind). The journals concerned being the "Alhaq" and "Aftab."

The arbitrator, one Mr. W. N. Hussanaly, states the feelings of the two editors had been strained for some considerable time in consequence of which "each had not spared to blacken the columns of his paper with the most vile language towards the other in defiance of all journalistic etiquette." The arbitrator adds "the energy thus lost was worthy of a better cause."

While the controversy was at its height one contestant Mr. Shamsuddin of the "Aftab" had a letter published in a local English daily paper which led to the first defamation suit in the City Magistrate's Court.

His opponent followed by a "counter-blast," to quote the arbitrator, and another defamation suit followed.

The arbitrator's award is, Mr. Shamsuddin should pay a sum of Rs. 50 to a Mahomedan charity.

"WEEPING" SHELLS.

In the recent French communiqués reference is made to the use by the enemy of "lachrymatory" or "weeping" shells. These are the shells containing a chemical preparation the detonation of which brings water to the eyes, preventing men for some time from using the rifle. Ammonia and mustard oil are the best-known chemicals with this peculiar quality, though almost all the asphyxiating gases employed by the Germans, including chlorine and bromine.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta will return to Calcutta from Simla on the 30th instant. The Bishop-designate of Tinnevelly will be consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday November 28th.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Police are inquiring into an attempt to derail trains by fixing chain-hooks on the railway line between Titagurah and Barrakepore stations on Sunday last. The driver of the 57 up train fortunately noticed the obstruction in time and pulled up his train.

A Calcutta telegram states that the Governor-in-Council has decided that all persons accused of dacoity after the 1st of October 1915 in the district of Bakerganj shall be tried by the ordinary courts instead of by Commissioners appointed.

At a meeting of the officers of Pudukotah State held on Saturday last, at which the Dewan presided, it was resolved that officers earning over Rs. 150 should contribute four pies per rupee of their income to the hospitalship Madras fund and that those earning less than Rs. 150 but more than Rs. 225 should contribute three pies per rupee of their income to the same fund.

From an application that was put in the court of the District Magistrate of Benares on September 18th it was represented that the Superintendent of Police had solicited the Government for orders to intern under the Defence of the Realm Act Bimal Chandra Mukherji, who is undergoing trial in the court of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, for an offence under section 189 I.P.C. It is not yet known whether the Government has sanctioned the step or not.

THE WAR AND THE PROPHETS.

DIVINATION MOST IN VOGUE.

Never so eagerly as to-day has the average man and woman longed to see into the future. The greatest war in history involves us all more directly than the men and women who make up nations were ever involved before; and people who in normal times would most roundly scorn the prophecies of all seers, from the salons of Bond-street to the three-pair-backs of Pimlico or the Edgware-road,, may catch themselves now and then wondering, whether there can be "anything in it." They are tempted even to see what one or other of the "Almanacks" has to say—partly out of restless curiosity, and partly from the feeling that now, if ever, the stars should speak clearly to the astrologers on the time and nature of such tremendous events as the ultimate victory and the conclusion of peace.

If we are all involved in the general, nine-tenths are involved in the particular, having friends at the front, or expecting to go thither very soon themselves. No wonder that the diviners are busy. But the war, which has changed all things, has affected even this queer by-way of human interest. Palmistry has dropped out of fashion. The palmists were all very well for times of peace. Their generalities—"You will be very successful—you will take a long voyage—beware of the fair-haired lady who takes a great interest in your husband," and the rest of it—were comforting or agreeably thrilling in the days when there was nothing much to worry about. But to-day people are all agog for definite replies: "Shall I come through?" "Will he come through?" "He is missing, believed wounded—how and where is he?" And the seers are ready for the new conditions.

THE MALIGN CENSOR.

The names of divination most in vogue are crystal-gazing and contact with some personal effect of the subject. Neither, of course, is new; but both have an appearance of offering definite prophecy, where the lines of the hand could give but a general impression. All the wizards, male and female, are busy holding old gloves or cigarette-cases to their foreheads above eyes firmly closed—and they close both eyes, when you might expect them to shut but one in a prolonged wink. Such clues as these reach them in dozens, even through the post; but the senders are almost always people at home inquiring for friends at the front. Few such articles come direct from the soldiers themselves, because the touch of the Censor "breaks the contact" and blacks out the writing on the wall. When the soldier calls in person to learn his own fate, out comes the crystal; and the prophet, seeing there many strange things and places, in France or Flanders or the East, proclaims the doom. And while the second lieutenant and his betrothed are questioning crystal for a guinea, the private and his sweetheart are having half-a-crown's worth out of the tea-leaves at the bottom of the cup.

Perhaps they have both been drinking out of the same cup and, bless them! It is hard to grudge them the additional pleasure. It is all, no doubt, very silly, but it is very natural in such times as these. The seers, so nobly enduring a hundred times a day that picturesque "exhaustion" which follow a plunge into the unknown, descending from their abodes of mystery to the houses of the rich and forming part, with tea and sandwiches, of afternoon parties, might even claim that their labours are doing good. For half-a-crown you are pretty sure to receive very comforting news. Guineas are less steadily cheerful. But many minds and especially the minds of nervous women, prefer the apparent certainty of bad news to the anxiety of ignorance. In either case racked minds are set at rest; and, were it not for the seers, some of these minds might seek rest in drugs and drink. That is an excuse, if any excuse is to be allowed, for the dealers in prophecy who are making enormous "war profits" to-day. And, to do them justice, some of them actually believe in their own black arts sufficiently to go to brother or sister prophets for doses of their own medicine.

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REWARD OF Rs. 50.

Prof. Ramamurti's spaniel dark-brown dog with white line in chest was robbed by somebody on 21st Sept. 1915, at Kolhapur (Kolhapur State). Anybody finding out the dog will be rewarded Rs. 50. Information given to Kolhapur Police on the same day.

MANAGER,
Prof. Ramamurti's Troupe.
Satara, 18th Oct. 1915. 2085

"O. T."
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

We venture to think that we have presented with the strictest fairness the economic grievance of the Indian manufacturer of cotton fabrics against the invasion of bounty fed Japanese piece-goods. That the Indian producer is severely handicapped cannot be denied. The most ardent advocate of Free Trade can offer no reasonable answer to the grievance of the Indian manufacturer. Free Traders have always held, that bounties should be proscribed and should be met by countervailing duties if persisted in. That, therefore, is the proper and correct remedy for the Government of India to adopt to prevent this kind of unfair competition. It is the paramount duty of that authority to protect Free Trade itself against unfair trade by outsiders. Let us assume the contrary. Let us assume that Japan is the cotton producing country and that India supplies itself with Japanese cotton for its manufactures. Let it also be postulated that India, like Japan, exports its cotton fabrics, protected by bounties, to that country. Would Japan, presuming that it was a Free Trade country like India, tolerate for any length of time such an economic invasion? We need not wait for the answer. The question then is, why will not the Government in this country bestir itself to protect Indian cotton manufacturers from the bounty fed products of Japan, imported into this country without let or hinderance. The policy they have so long tolerated militates against the sound principles of Free Trade itself. But the Indian cotton manufacturers rightly allege that the studied insouciance of the Government is to be ascribed to one and one fact only, namely, the existence of the special treaty of commerce between the British and Japanese Governments. The paramount interests of Lancashire millowners so dominate the former Government that it becomes impotent to take any reasonable action against the Japanese Government. A countervailing duty on Japanese cotton stuffs imported into India would obviously meet with retaliation by the protectionist Japanese Government in the form of high import duties on all cotton goods from Lancashire. The county palatine would, of course, shriek aloud and make strenuous efforts in Parliament to have the countervailing duty in India repealed and it is doubtful whether any British Cabinet, Unionist or Radical, dare displease the powerful interests of Lancashire. The danger is that any Cabinet, taking its courage in both hands, determined to do fiscal justice to India, would meet with defeat, dethroning the Government for the time being in favour. It is this situation, so transparent, that disables the British Government from sanctioning any fiscal policy for India that may bring on a war of tariffs between England and Japan. So the logical corollary is that the Indian manufacturer of cotton fabrics must go to the wall when Lancashire interests have to be conserved and protected. This is the glaring fiscal injustice which rankles in the heart, not only of Indian cotton manufacturers but every patriotic Indian. Indian leaders have for years together, since the days of the imposition of the unfair excise duty of 3½ per cent. on Indian made piece-goods, agitated in platform and press for removal of that unjust duty. But the Indian feeling of injustice is vastly aggravated, to the point of sullen discontent, when on the top of this imposition he finds to-day that the Indian Government, held in mute and helpless subjection to the interested policy of the British Cabinet, cannot raise its finger to prevent this fresh Japanese economic invasion, which threatens in a few short years almost to wreck a staple industry which has so vastly benefited the country and the revenue of the Government.

But we may, nevertheless, take the opportunity to point out the faults to which the Indian producer of cotton fabrics is still blind. It has been pointed out over and over again to him that it is extremely careless and inattentive to his own interests, so far as the yarn he exports to China, is concerned. He knows that Japanese competition of yarn in the common markets of China has been growing fast for the last ten years and more. He is also aware of the fact that John Chinaman himself is putting up cotton mills at Shanghai which for the present are producing excellent yarn of low counts which compete with his own. Is it surprising that his exports have been steadily diminishing for the last five years? British trade Consuls, at Hongkong and Shanghai and at other treaty ports, have been persistently pointing out the reasons of this diminution of exports. Firstly, there seems to be a lamentable want of energy and intelligence to correct the many defects in his yarn; secondly, he has never put his shoulder to the wheel to prevent even a further inroad of Japanese competition in the Chinese ports. He has been sitting in a paradise of his own with folded hands, closed eyes and stuffed ears. If he will not bestir himself to review all the defects which contribute to the condemnation of his products, which are exposed in the neutral markets in severe competition with the Japanese, he must inevitably suffer the consequences of his own indifference and neglect. To the impartial onlooker at the Indian yarn trade to China it is amazing to notice the depth of this indifference and neglect. No trading or manufacturing community with an iota of consciousness to protect and promote its own interests would conduct its trade in the way that the Indian producer of yarn is doing. Bounties apart, has the Indian millowner ever seriously thought of comparing his cost of production with that of Japan? Where lie the advantages or disadvantages? Has he taken the least trouble to discover how far there is an increase in the production per spindle per hour or in the strength and quality of the yarn turned out? If he has and has discovered where are the points in regard to which he is at a disadvantage, has he ever given five minutes thought to the removal of these disadvantages? If his cost of production is dearer, why is it so? What are the constituent factors which conspire to increase his own charges. Are they voidable or unavoidable? Are wages dearer or cheaper? Are the operatives less skilful? Then there is the consumption of stores and coal and the economy of administrative supervision and prevention of all kinds of leakages regular and irregular. We are quite sure that, were the millowner of India to place his own house in order and take a new departure, whereby he removes all his shortcomings, so as to be able to be on a par in the competitive race with Japan, (bounties excepted,) he would certainly hold his own in the Chinese market. Heaven helps those who help themselves. But it seems that this homely maxim is entirely lost on the Indian millowner. If he loses his market entirely in China it will be to a large extent his own fault.

Notes of the Day.

The I. C. S. Bill.

The Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill seems to be of a more undesirable character than we had supposed. We said the other day that it was extremely unlikely that it was proposed to have admission by nomination and examination side by side,—we think we said, that could only suggest itself to a desperate imagination. We now apologise to the imagination, for, it is now clear from Lord Islington's statement in the House of Lords, that is exactly what is proposed. One-fourth of the admissions are to be by examination and the other three-fourths by nomination. That is not only a stupid proposal, but it is grossly unjust and unfair to those who have to pass the examination. Either there must be wholly selection or wholly examination. Lord Islington says that, if with the examination of one-fourth there is not, as the result, the same proportion of Indians successful as in former years, then the number will be made up by selection. Under such circumstances those who waste any more time and money in preparing for the examination will be extremely foolish Why bother about the examination? The thing is to get to work at once and cultivate all the influence that can be of any avail in securing a nomination. The scheme is utterly absurd and it involves an even greater hardship on those who do pass the examination, since they may, and probably will, have the mortification of seeing those who have not passed, and perhaps never had a chance of passing, being pitchforked into the service.

The Open Door for the Slacker.

Lord Islington further says that rules,—not the Bill itself be it noted,—will also provide that the minimum standard of education should be laid down in the case of selected European candidates. That is very vague. What is, or what will be, the minimum standard of education? There is no test of education save that of examination of some kind or other. You may lay it down that a man must have been at a public school and a certain period at a university. But that may mean nothing. He may have wasted his time at the university and at school too, and there is no minimum standard of the kind of which Lord Islington speaks which it is not possible for an absolute duffer or slacker to comply with, more especially the latter, for if the scheme debars the fighting slacker, as we are glad to note is the case, it opens the door to the educational slacker, who will be just the person to benefit by it. And we do not want him in the Indian Civil Service. That in fact is a sacrifice which India has no desire to make for the war. And there is no reason why she should make it. It is not necessary.

The Government of India Ignored.

As we have said we do not want nomination at all, but if we must have it let it be nomination or selection for everybody. A hybrid scheme is a manifest absurdity. And, if selection is to be thrust upon us instead of competitive examination, it should at least be possible to guarantee some minimum standard of efficiency by arranging a test examination in which the chances of the man who has lost his time of preparation while fighting for the Empire will not be too heavily handicapped but his mental efficiency assured. That will be better than nothing. A telegram from Simla, it is interesting to note, says that the Government of India was consulted prior to the introduction of the Bill, but that the text of the Bill has not been communicated to them. That amounts to an outrage. It is bad enough that a proposal of this sort should be pushed through to the stage of a bill without a word about it being heard in this country, and without the least consultation of public opinion. But that the Secretary of State should not even condescend to communicate the text of the Bill to the Government of India, before finally settling it, is monstrous. And this from Mr. Chamberlain, who was so punctilious in his respect for the Government of India when he was asked to appoint a Committee on female education!

The News from Serbia.

The news from Serbia continues to be fairly satisfactory. The frank explanation by the correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the poverty of the German achievement, so far, is perhaps the best testimony we could have as to the good account which the Serbians are giving of themselves. It is evident, too, that the lesson of the failure of the German offensive on the eastern front has not been lost upon them and the strategy of attrition is being followed. The Serbians can keep the enemy engaged until his offensive is exhausted, with greater advantages in their mountain positions oven than the Russians have been able to do. The German correspondent referred to above says the issue of the whole European conflict depends on the achievement of a decision in this theatre of the war. Perhaps it does, from the German point of view. But this is a new story, with which the German papers have been feeding the German public since the failure to achieve a decision in the East became too apparent to be concealed. The German public must have short memories if they have forgotten that the issue of the whole war was to be decided on the Eastern front and the war ended in October. But whatever happens a decision on the Serbian front would no more decide the war than a decision in the East had it been achieved, would have done. The war will end when Germany has been finally defeated, not before.

Losing on all Three Fronts.

In the meanwhile it is sufficiently gratifying for the moment to know that on none of the three fronts are the enemy achieving anything but are on the contrary losing heavily. And their new allies the Bulgarians, are learning that they have not entered exactly on a picnic. At Strumintza the Allies, it appears, arrived in the nick of time and were able to help the hard-pressed Serbians to turn the Bulgarian attack into a rout. According to another report the alleged cutting of the communications at Vranya, which at first seemed serious, amounted to no more than the destruction of a wooden bridge not on but near, the railway line. From the West we learn that a contemplated German attack on the French trenches near Souchez was unable to materialise, while the enemy have suffered another severe defeat east of Rheims. Sir John French has sent a detailed report of the extent of the gains of the British during the recent fighting and an exact description of their new line. But, so far as India is concerned, at any rate, it is almost meaningless. One would require an absolutely up-to-date staff map of the whole front to understand it and such maps are only in the possession of Headquarters.

A General and his Teeth.

The following story, which "The Pioneer" is assured is authentic, is sent to it from Simla. It concerns a distinguished general now in France. In the retreat from Mons he and his division, after ten days of no rest or sleep, reached a village and the pursuit slackening, joyfully snatched the opportunity of houses and beds to get between the sheets for a brief while. After just 20 minutes an A. D. C. rushed in with "General, the Germans are coming." Out jumped the General, dressed in the dark (no time for candles), sallied out and continued the retreat. Now you must know that his front teeth had been carried away in the Boer war by a spent bullet and had been replaced by a false set. Both these in the hurry he forgot and so the retreat went on to the Marne where the tide turned and it was the Germans' turn to retire. After a fortnight the General was back in the same village where they had tried to sleep but it was all in ruins, the house just 4 walls and a floor or two. Nothing daunted an A. D. C. announced his intention of going back and looking for those teeth. Taking some men to help him he searched the debris piecemeal and there under a mass of chicken bones and champagne bottles and undamaged were the precious teeth. They were carried back in triumph to the General who before long enjoyed a change from porridge and slops to a good square meal of bully beef.

"Ersatz" Provisions.

Something instructive regarding the condition of things in Germany may always be learned (points out the "Chronicle") by a study of the advertisements in widely circulated newspapers like the "Berliner Tageblatt" Let us take the advertisements as we meet them. A wholesale dealer in Frankfurt-on-Main wants large consignments of wooden boot soles. He will pay cash for immediate delivery. The presumption is that leather soles are growing scarce. One is surprised at the number of substitutes (Ersatz) offered for sale. Artificial jam and marmalade are frequently advertised. "A chemical factory" in Dresden offers to supply fifteen tons of the stuff every week, and seeks travellers to push it. We are not told what artificial jam is. A substitute for "whipped cream" is advertised by another chemical factory in Berlin. The sale of the real cream is forbidden, and this enterprising chemist tells us that his "goods" have been tried in one of the largest and best cafés in Berlin with brilliant success. When the war broke out beans roasted in a certain way with coffee were largely used as a substitute for coffee. Making a virtue of necessity, the German dealers pointed out how neurotic people might drink a decoction of bean coffee without ill effects. Now we have a substitute for bean coffee—beans being no longer procurable—called "Krieg-kornfranck." A pound packet of it costs only 6d., and it is highly recommended as "going far" and as very cheap. "It is incumbent on us all to be economical," says the advertiser. The pity of advertising in Germany a cheap substitute for beer! And yet this is what "Kulmet" professes to be. There is no alcohol in it. It has a pleasant reminiscent taste of malt, and is the colour of the best Munich beer.

The Wonders of the Post Office.

The silent day-to-day working of the Posts and Telegraph Department well illustrates the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The mind almost fails to grasp that 1,043 million articles, including 24 million registered articles according to the latest administration Report of Posts and Telegraph in India, were posted during 1914-15. And during this process stamps worth £18,49,454, or nearly three crores of rupees, were sold for postal purposes A sum of eight million pounds sterling was collected from tradesmen and others on value payable articles, and three million insured articles were valued at 49 million pounds were handled. There were 16,44,074 saving banks accounts with a total balance of ten million pounds. How far modern inventions have affected the habits of the people can be judged from the fact that during the year nearly two crores of telegrams were transmitted throughout the country. And the total number of signalling operations entailed in the transmission of telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination was a little more than eight crores giving an average of 5.19 operations per telegrams against 5.08 for the previous yer.

Industrial Progress ir Travancore.

It is very gratifying that the two most progressive States of Southern India,—Mysore and Travancore,—have lately been vigorously active in promoting the industrial development of the country. In the latter State, according to a telegram, a welcome step has been taken by the amalgamation of the departments of Agriculture and Fisheries under one Director. This co-ordination of activities will be particularly beneficial as far as the fisheries are concerned, for it is intended to start fish-breeding in the irrigation tanks of the southern parts of the State. Situated as the Travancore State is, its resources can considerably be increased by a proper development of this industry. In this connection it will be interesting to note that the Travancore Government have also sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for popularising the silk industry in the State,—an industry the promotion of which cannot but be expected to contribute to the material wealth of the country. These proposals consist of giving a grant to the Salvation Army who would conduct a school and popularise sericulture in the State.

THE LATE MR. P. ANSTEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was naturally much interested in the account of my grandfather's brother, Chisholm Anstey which appears in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle." But your entertaining contributor "Sandy Seventy" is in error on one capital point. If my grand-uncle, as he says, possessed "a fund of wit and humour," it cannot have been of the Celtic order. It is a sad confession, but the plain truth is he was not an Irishman at all: though, to be sure, he sat in Parliament for an Irish constituency and was converted to Roman Catholicism.

The home of my family is Dulverton in Somerset, by Exmoor, where generations of Anstey's have their memorials in the old Parish Church. As it chanced, Chisholm Anstey's boyhood was spent in Tasmania, at Anstey Barton for my great grandfather had gone out there as one of the first "squatters" who made the great experiment of introducing merino sheep in that country and Australia. But he returned to England for his education: and an Englishman, pure and simple he remains.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY ANSTEY.
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics,
Oct. 18.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIA'S STOUT RESISTANCE.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS

BULGARIAN BATTALIONS CUT UP.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF ALLIES' TROOPS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON MIDDLE STYR.

Fierce fighting is reported on all the Serbian fronts. Owing to heavy artillery fire, the Serbians retreated to a fortified line. In spite of their numerical superiority the Bulgarians are still held up.

Reuter learns that the position in Serbia is more hopeful. The timely arrival of the Allies' forces turned the tide and drove back the Bulgarians with heavy losses beyond the frontier.

The reports of the cutting up of the Nish-Uskub railway near Vranya is unconfirmed. It appears only a wooden bridge was destroyed.

The enemy are committing unspeakable atrocities on the civilian population.

The "Tribuna's" Athens correspondent says that departures of Allies' troops for Serbia continue without interruption day and night.

The "Tageblatt's" correspondent says that Serbians are fighting with desperate courage and tenacity for a decision, whereon, perhaps, the issue of the whole European conflict depends. Sometimes they resist to the last man. Non-German telegrams say that the Teutons are not taking prisoners.

The French repulsed three German attacks eastward of Souchez and everywhere the enemy's attempted movement northward of Verdun was also repulsed.

Fighting on the Dvinsk front is confined to fierce artillery actions, but the Russians have developed a success on the middle Styr, capturing the town of Tchartorysk by a sudden attack. Pursuit of the enemy in this region still continues.

The Italians on the Tyrol-Trentino front, after an intense artillery preparation, captured important heights on the Upper-Cordevole and a peak 7,500 feet in the Falzarego district.

There have been three successful British raids in the North Sea during the past fortnight. Twenty-six German trawlers have just been brought to Grimsby, while a Swedish ore-ladened steamer bound for Stettin has been captured by a British submarine and taken to the Russian port of Reval.

Mr. Pearce, New South Wales Minister of Defence, declared that Australia would be prepared to send brigade after brigade, if the new campaign in the Balkans necessitated it.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Field-Marshal French reports very active artillery operations on both sides. The enemy's bombing attacks have been repulsed.

He denies the German reports of British repulses north-east of Vermelles.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SERBIAN FRONTS.

BULGARIAN DIVISION ANNIHILATED.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF ALLIES' HELP.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ALL SERBIAN FRONTS.

BULGARIAN BATTALIONS CUT UP.

UNSPEAKABLE GERMAN ATROCITIES ON CIVILIANS.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN SERBIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The "Temps" says that the report of the cutting of the Nish-Uskub railway near Vranya is not confirmed. Only a wooden bridge near the line was destroyed.

A telegram from Paris says that General Sarrail, Commander-in-Chief of the French Orient Army, has left Salonika for Serbia.

The latest news is that there is fierce fighting on all the Serbian fronts. Owing to heavy artillery fire the Serbian army near Belgrade retired to a fortified line a little southward, while in order to avoid a turning movement the army which evacuated Pojarevatz has withdrawn southeast.

The Bulgarians are still held up in spite of their superiority. The enemy are committing unspeakable atrocities on the civilian population. It is reported that Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians are taking no prisoners.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF ALLIES' AID.

Reuter learns that the feeling regarding the position in Serbia is more hopeful. Accounts received in Athens of the fighting prior to the occupation of Strumnitza show that 40,000 Bulgarians attacked firstly the hard pressed Serbians northeast of Doiran and near Valandovo, but the timely arrival of the Allies turned the tide and drove back the Bulgarians with heavy losses beyond the frontier.

The principal fighting was at Valandovo, five miles from the frontier, where the entire Bulgarian battalions were cut up.

FRENCH WOUNDED ARRIVE AT SALONIKA.

BULGARIAN DIVISION COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

Athens advices state that the first trainload of French wounded from the fighting against the Bulgarians has arrived at Salonika.

It is reported from Doïpan that a Bulgarian division has been completely annihilated and it is rumoured that the Bulgarians have evacuated Petritch and Melnik.

The Greek General Staff has arrived at Salonika. The King is expected to follow shortly.

SERBIA'S STOUT RESISTANCE.

GERM PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S TRIBUTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:

The "Tribunal's" Athens correspondent says that departures of the Allies' troops for Serbia continue without interruption day and night. Correspondents of German papers at the front dwell on the difficulties of the ground and the stout resistance offered by Serbia.

SERBIANS RESISTING TO THE LAST MAN,

The "Tageblatt's" correspondent says that the Serbians are fighting with desperate courage and tenacity for a decision, whereon, perhaps, the issue of the whole European conflict depends. They abandon one fortified line only to concentrate on another ready prepared in the rear. Sometimes they resist to the last man; hence the paucity of prisoners taken.

Non-German telegrams say the Teutons are not taking prisoners.

ENEMY FAILS TO BREAK SERBIAN LINE.

RETREAT LEAVING 2,000 PRISONERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Mr. Donohoe in Rome states that the enemy failed to break the Serbian line at Gornacco and retreated leaving 2,000 prisoners. He adds that the Bulgarian brigade co-operating with the Germans shared the reverse. Nothing is known here of any Bulgar-Teuton junction anywhere.

SERBIANS' STRONG POSITION

The correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" says that Servia, being a mountainous country with its curious rocky steps, causes the invaders enormous difficulties. Serbians on the higher ground have admirable positions enabling them to hold their positions for a long time. The valley roads are bad; nevertheless, the Germans have succeeded in advancing.

GERMAN DEFEAT EAST OF RHEIMS.

CAREFULLY PREPARED ATTACK.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The communiqué says:—

An attempted enemy attack in the evening east of Rheims and in the morning on a front of ten kilometers with large forces ended in complete defeat.

The attack was prepared most carefully by a prolonged bombardment which included suffocating shells and clouds of chlorine gas.

The enemy infantry penetrated some sections of a first line trench, but an immediate counter-attack almost completely ejected them. A vigorous counter-offensive in the afternoon expelled the remainder. The enemy lost heavily.

There have been violent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

SERIOUS NIGHT ATTACKS EAST OF SOUCHEZ.

GERMAN AERODROME BOMBED.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The communiqué says:—The Germans made very serious night attacks north-eastward of Souchez. Our infantry supported by batteries easily repulsed each attack.

The communiqué adds that there has been bomb fighting in Champagne.

A rain of fire from our guns silenced an intense German bombardment on Les Eparges.

A French squadron bombed the German aerodrome at Burlioncourt. Hangars and shelters were obviously demolished.

NEW BRITISH POSITION.

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A despatch from Field Marshal French gives the first detailed description of the new British position. It says:—Our front now leaves the old line twelve hundred yards south-west of the southern edge of Auchy-lez-la-Bassee and runs through the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt in an easterly direction, four hundred yards south of Fosse Eight to the south-western corner of the quarries.

We also hold the south-eastern corner of the quarries, our trenches running thence south-east, parallel to and four hundred yards from the south-western edge of Cite St. Elie, to five hundred yards west of the north edge of Hulluch.

The line then runs along the Lens-La Bassée road to the chalkpit fifteen hundred yards north of Hill Seventy. Thence south-west to a thousand yards east of the Loos church. There it tends south-east to the north-west slope of Hill Seventy.

It runs along the western slopes of that hill bending south-west to twelve hundred yards south of the Loos church, whence it goes due west back to the old line. The chord of the salient we have created in the enemy's line measured along our old front is seven thousand yards in length and the depth of the salient at the chalkpit is 3,200 yards.

Since September 27th the enemy have reinforced their troops holding the front. We attacked by forty-eight battalions, including a division of the Guards. After a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked to-day between the quarries and Hulluch. They were everywhere repulsed.

TRIBUTE TO WELSH GUARDS

HEROISM AT HILL 70.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

General Lloyd has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, referring to the fight for Hill 70, "No comment of mine is necessary on what the Welsh Guards accomplished. We must deeply regret the losses sustained, but they established their fighting qualities on a firm basis."

LORD ISLINGTON'S BILL

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN FARE ALIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Committee stage of the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill will be taken in the House of Lords to-morrow.

In course of the second reading debate Lord Islington intimated that Government in temporarily and in part changing the methods of recruitment was most anxious that by no means this year or in the following years should the Indian proportion of admissions suffer.

Therefore, it was contemplated, that if with the examination of one-fourth there was not as the result the same proportion of Indians successful as in former years, that the number should be made up by selection. Even treatment would be meted out to both European and Indian.

Rules would also provide that the minimum standard of education should be laid down in the case of selected European candidates and the condition of eligibility should be, that they shall have rendered service with the forces of the Crown of certain lengths and nature.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The text of Lord Islington's Bill relating to the Indian Civil Service has not yet been received in India, but it is understood that the Government of India was consulted on the proposals before the introduction of the measure in Parliament.

DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL.

INCREASE IN TEA DUTY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the debate on the Finance Bill in the Commons Mr. Snowden attacked the increase in the tea duty and moved its rejection. He declared that for those earning a pound a week breakfast table duties were equivalent to an income-tax of four shillings.

Mr. McKenna contested this. Though the increase was hard on the humblest classes, he said, there was no reliable evidence that the duties were pressing so heavily as to reduce consumption.

The motion for rejection was negatived by 204 votes to 26 and the tea clause was adopted.

ITALY'S CO-OPERATION.

BEST METHODS BEING DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Mr. Asquith said that the methods by which Italy could best co-operate in helping Serbia or in the common cause were under discussion among the Allies. (Cheers.)

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Italy has declared war on Bulgaria.

GREEK INTERPRETATION OF SERBIAN TREATY.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MINISTERS NOT IN ACCORD.

ATHENS, Oct. 19.

Twenty-four hours have elapsed since the British and Russian Ministers conferred with M. Zaimis and informed him that their Governments did not agree with the Greek interpretation of the Serbian treaty, but hitherto nothing has transpired.

PRICE OF GREEK NEUTRALITY.

BULGARIAN ATTACK TO FOLLOW LATER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent, referring to one of the reasons given for Greek neutrality to the effect that Germany would not allow Bulgaria to attack Greece, vouches for a statement by the Bulgarian Minister at Athens. Asked by a Greek journalist on Thursday whether Bulgaria would attack Greece, the Minister answered, "Not presently. That will come later."

PRIVATEERING PLOT

PRO-GERMAN SCHEME IN AMERICA.

SUSPICIOUS YACHT DETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The detention by the Colombian Government of an American yacht near Buenaventura with an unusually large crew, whose captain is believed to be a German, tends to confirm the suspicions that German sympathisers are fitting out privateers for the purpose of preying on commerce in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

ESCAPE OF INTERNED OFFICERS.

Half a dozen officers and men have escaped from the interned German vessels at Norfolk, Virginia, in a motor boat. It is believed that they have gone to Cuba.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS IN NORTH SEA.

TWENTY-SIX GERMAN TRAWLERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Twenty-six German trawlers have been brought to Grimsby. They include many modern steam vessels. One trawling fleet was escorted, but the escort bolted when British patrols were sighted.

There have been three successful British raids in the North Sea during the past fortnight.

CAPTURE OF ORE-LADEN STEAMER BOUND FOR GERMANY.

A telegram from Gefle says it is officially reported that the steamer Nike, bound from Lulea for Stettin, laden with ore, has been captured by a British submarine and taken to Reval.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN BALTIC.

ACTIVITY AGAINST GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

British submarines have submarined four large German merchantmen in the Baltic during the last few days.

TWO GERMAN STEAMERS SUBMARINED

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19.

British submarines yesterday sank the German five thousand-ton steamer Pernambuco with a cargo of ore and torpedoed the steamer Soderhams which was kept afloat by her cargo of wood.

THE STEAMFERRY COLLISION

LOSS OF GERMAN DESTROYER CONFIRMED,

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.

Trustworthy confirmation has been received of the sinking of the German torpedo-boat by collision with a steamferry on October 15th. Only five of the crew of fifty-four were rescued.

TYROL-TRENTINO FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT HEIGHTS.

ROME, Oct. 20.

The communiqué says: The Italians after an intense artillery preparation successfully attacked various points on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, capturing important heights on the Upper Cordevole and a peak of 7,500 feet in the Falzarego district.

COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO THE ENEMY.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS TO NEUTRALS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "London Gazette" announces that export is prohibited to neutral countries contiguous to the enemy, including Scandinavia, of all manufactured products of cotton except cotton lace and cotton waste and furs dressed and undressed and manufactures of furs.

SUCCESS ON MIDDLE STYR

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWN OF TCHARTORYSK.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.

Stubborn fighting has developed in the Riga district where the Germans, according to the communiqué, have succeeded in advancing northwards in the vicinity of Mitau.

Fighting on the Dvinsk front is confined to fierce artillery actions, but the Russians have developed a success on the Middle Styr, capturing the town of Tchartorysk by a sudden attack and taking nine guns, numerous machine-guns and another seven hundred prisoners.

The success at Tchartorysk was due to the simultaneous turning of the German flanks. The prisoners belonged to the Crown Prince's First Grenadier regiment.

GERMANS USE EXPLOSIVE BULLETS

The communiqué says: In extreme resentment, provoked by the German use of explosive bullets, the Russians bayonetted an enormous number of this regiment. Pursuit of the enemy in this region continues.

Above Tchartorysk a vigorous Russian attack put the Austrians and Germans to flight and two villages were stormed, prisoners and machine-guns falling to the Russians.

SKILFULNESS OF RUSSIANS.

The communiqué says: The skilfulness of the Russians and the results obtained are demonstrated by the fact that the units which on October 18th took 1,950 prisoners at one point, besides a large quantity of abandoned munitions and arms, themselves lost only fifty-one men.

An Austrian communiqué admits that Russians by persistent attacks have reached the west bank of the Styr at several points near Tchartorysk.

BRITISH INDIANS IN CHINA.

EMPLOYMENT BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the Commons Colonel Yate asked what measures had been taken to prevent British Indians from remaining in the employment of Germans in China.

Lord Robert Cecil stated in reply that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, was being asked by telegraph to report on the subject.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION TO GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The elections in South Africa take place to-morrow. The contest will be intense. The Nationalists are using every effort against General Botha.

SOUTH AFRICA'S HELP.

THREE REGIMENTS WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY NOW IN ENGLAND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Three South African regiments and some heavy artillery are now encamped in England. The men are remarkably keen.

AUSTRALIA AND BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

READY TO ANSWER EMPIRE'S CALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SYDNEY, Oct. 19.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, declared that if it was necessary to do more to combat successfully the new position in the Balkans, Australia would answer the call even if it meant sending brigade after brigade.

THE DARDANELLES FORCES.

FALSE RUMOUR ABOUT DEPLETION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Athens correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wires that the reports of the depletion of the Dardanelles forces and the slackening of operations are described by a high military authority as fantastic. On the contrary, the Allies' forces in the Gallipoli peninsula are being reinforced.

BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Venerable H. L. Wild, Archdeacon of Nottingham, has been appointed Bishop of Newcastle.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ZEPPELIN COLLIDES WITH FACTORY CHIMNEY.

ALL THE CREW KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Pilkington and Sons, glass manufacturers with a plant in France, have received a telegram from Paris stating, "Our Maubeuge works' chimney has been destroyed by collision with a Zeppelin. All the crew of the Zeppelin were killed."

FLY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

SYMONDS BEATS TANCY LEE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the contest at the National Sportig Club for the fly-weight championship, young Symonds of Plymouth beat Tancy Lee of Leith in the sixteenth round.

EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

U. S AMBASSADOR INSTRUCTED TO ENQUIRE INTO CIRCUMSTANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The United States Government has instructed the Ambassador at Berlin to enquire into the circumstances of the execution of Miss Cavell

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant stated that the total British prisoners in Germany to September numbered approximately 25,000.

ILLNESS OF MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from gastro-intestinal catarrh which will necessitate a few days' complete rest

AGA KHAN LUNCHES WITH THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

H. H. the Aga Khan lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGERITE KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

International rugby footballer Lambert was killed in action in France on October 13.

Official and Personal

Sir Harcourt Butler, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, arrived at Calcutta by the down Punjab mail on Tuesday morning and proceeded in a Government House motor car to the Bengal Club. He leaves for Rangoon on Friday and arrives there on Sunday next the 24th instant, the arrival being private.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will visit Burma, leaving Simla on the 22nd. He will subsequently tour in Bihar and Orissa and return to the Punjab in time to be present at the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal by H. E. the Viceroy.

HOME AND INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES.

SHORT LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following in order of merit are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 13 places in the recent concurrent Open Competitive Examinations for the abovementioned services. The letters H., I., C., show the service (Home, Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates entered their names. The candidate whose name is marked ‡ is not at present entitled to the offer of any appointment. Whether he may eventually become entitled to such an offer depends upon the final allocation of candidates higher up on the list. The selection of every candidate is conditional on his passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Names.	Total Marks.
Herchenroder Marie Ferdinand Philippe H. I. C.	3,853
Simpson, John Alexander, H. I.	3,736
Raisman, Abraham H. I. C.	3,541
*Shah, Shvlal Panachand H. I. C.	3,214
Barter, Elder Gaul H. I. C.	3,149
Younie, John H. I. C.	3,111
Holdsworth, Benjamin George H. I. C.	3,071
Zaiman, Barnet Abraham H. I. C	2,990
Weston, Eric H. I. C.	2,972
Croft, William Dawson H. I. C.	2,908
Davies, Dudley Garnet H. I. C.	2,890
Parry, Bernard King H. I. C.	2,873
‡Patton, Arnold Gordon H. I.	2,825

The following stand next in order of merit:—

Bennison, John Jennings H. I. C.	2,808
Barnes, James Horace H. I.	2,765
Foden, William Bertram H. I. C.	2,663
Bein, Albert Baruch H. I. C.	2,647
Bradbury, Norman H. I. C.	2,629

* *Not eligible for a cadetship in Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements, or Federated Malay States.

** The shortness of the above list shows the effect of the war in a striking manner. The list published in September, 1913, contained 89 names, and that of September, 1914, 83.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COUNCILS.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

The Mysore Representative Assembly met again at noon to-day in the Durbar Hall under the presidency of Dewan Sir Viswesvarayya. At the outset the president suggested the desirability of first taking up more important subjects. But the sense of the assembly was to take up subjects *ad seriatim*... The first subject taken up was the proposal relating to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to make it similar to that of British India. Referring to this subject, councillor Mr. H. V. Najundayya said the matter was under consideration.

Regarding the amendment of the Breach of Contract Act, making it applicable to agricultural labourers and securing reciprocity between Mysore and British India, the assembly was told that the suggestion could not be carried out in the absence of a bond and that reciprocity could not be secured without consulting the Government of India. An amendment brought forward making the wife and children of defaulters answerable for the breach was lost for want of a seconder.

PRIVILEGES TO COUNCIL.

The next subject of importance related to the grant of certain privileges to the Legislative Council in the matter of moving resolutions, giving opinion by votes etc.

Another subject was in relation to the introduction of the Transfer of Property Act, Easement Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, and Trust Act. The first suggestion was noted, and in regard to the others, Government promised consideration.

The next subject related to the election of members to the Legislative Councils. The subject was divided into four parts; the first prayed that the Representative Assembly be allowed representation in the Legislative Council by eight members representing eight districts; the second, constituting Local Boards and Municipalities into special electorates; the third, nomination of another non-official Muhammadan for the Legislative Council; and the fourth, all nominations to the Legislative Council be made after consulting the public bodies. The first suggestion was noted for consideration. The second was engaging Government attention. The third and fourth were withdrawn owing to the absence of proposers.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The next important question related to the seperation of judicial and executive functions. The subject was divided into practically three parts; the first part prayed for the appointment of Sub-Magistrates to relieve Amildars of Magisterial functions, the investiture of third class magistrates' powers to Tahsik Sheristadars, and a third alternative proposal for the appointment of a judicial officer in each district to hear appeals from the present magistrates. The first suggestion was noted for consideration. As regard the second and third, financial considerations stood in their way.

Regarding the suggestion for reviving rules permitting shareholders of joint stock companies to withdraw their shares in local banks the assembly was told no alterations were possible.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE COMMISSION.

Another important question related to the appointment of a Police Commission composing official and non-official elements with a view to obtain views and evidence of important persons in the Province. There was a sharp discussion on the subject and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Chendrasekharaiah, the Dewan said "Your opinion is shared by my colleagues. The attitude of the police towards the people is under consideration."

After discussing a few more suggestions of minor local importance the assembly rose for the day at 5.30 p.m. and meets again at noon to-morrow.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

ADDRESSES FROM PUBLIC BODIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

After the reading of the Dewan's address at yesterday's sitting of the Representative Assembly was over, addresses from several representative public bodies of the province were presented to the Dewan, all of which expressed satisfaction regarding the past year's administration and various measures of reform undertaken by the Government. The Dewan suitably acknowledged the addresses on behalf of the Government and thanked the several associations and promised to convey to his Highness the Maharajah the sentiments of loyalty and attachment expressed in the addresses.

The Representative Assembly resumed its sittings yesterday at 3 p.m. when Mr. D. M. Narasingarao, General Secretary, read the Dewan's Kannada address to the Assembly. The Assembly rose for the day at 4-15 p.m.

THE DATE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In an official communication by Mr. E. Batchelor, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, to the Editor of "Commerce and Co operation," Bombay, it has been stated that there are over 3 lacs of date trees, well-grown and of sap-bearing ages, within 10 miles from a railway station in the district, and that 1½ lacs of such trees exist within the range of 5 miles from the same station. These are the valuable statistics collected by Mr Batchelor after a careful census of the useful date trees made by him. As that Officer wishes to know whether any industrial purpose, conducive to the good of the people, can be served from out of these natural resources, I have great pleasure to state, on the basis of the conclusions arrived at by the Pusa Research Institute,—*vide* Mr. Annett's Memoir on date-sugar industry in Bengal, 1913, that each well-grown, protected and cultivated date tree can yield nearly 24lbs. of raw date sugar, which yields about 12lbs. of pure white sugar, 10lbs. treacle, and 2lbs. are unaccounted for as wastage, per year from its tapping. Thus, then, within an ambit of 10 miles from a railway station in the district, a successful cottage industry of the tenant classes, owning the date trees, can produce an out-turn of 1,500 tons of sugar, and 1,200 tons of the poor men's *gur* worth, respectively since the war began Rs. 675,000 and Rs. 125,000, or Rs. 8 lacs in all per year.

Mr. Batchelor gives the names of four villages in Ward a which have over 24,000, 17,000, 14,000 and 10,000 date trees. There is hardly any village so rich with dates even in Jessore, or in Khulna, or in Nandia in East Bengal. Any Bengal village, with about half the number of date trees is exceptionally prosperous, carrying on flourishing date sugar business in all the home forms of the tenant classes during the winter season. In two villages of my own farms near Indore, there are about 2,000 date trees in one village, and 5,000 date trees in the other. Only a portion of the date forests falls within the range of my holdings and within the last few years, I am training, with the help and under the guidance of a few Bengal tappers, the tenants of my holdings in the tapping art, so that they may repay my advances with interest partly from crops, and partly by the delivery of raw date sugar, which I propose to reduce to marketable sugar by ordinary centrifugal processes.—Yours etc.

MALWA DATE SUGAR PRODUCER.

19th Oct. 1915.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian Medical Act published in your issue of October 16th, is absolutely without precedent in British legislation. If a person has been earning his living in a legal manner—having been granted the degree of M. D. Paris or any other Continental or American degree—say ten years ago, and has been wearing the title with credit to himself and the University which so honours him, I maintain that it is absolutely "ultra vires" to pass an act preventing him from continuing to exercise his profession, in the manner in which he has been doing. True, section 3 of the Act gives the Governor-General in Council power to proclaim "any other authority as he thinks fit" to be allowed to grant degrees *in British India*. But what about the man holding a reputable degree granted him in a foreign country and already engaged in practice in India.—Has he not got vested rights? There should be a clause in the Act to provide for these cases. Then, also with regard to the private Colleges established for many years in Calcutta. Hitherto it has not been illegal for them to confer diplomas on their graduates Are these men who have gone through a four years' course of study under men holding English University degrees to be designated as "quacks."——whilst the very hospitals in which they were trained have hitherto received an annual grant in aid from the Government. In every other part of the world where similar acts have been passed everybody *bona fide* engaged in practice has been registered and the Act has continued.—"On and after the date of the passing of this act no person shall assume the title etc." The present Act from beginning to end ignores vested rights and will only prove a fruitful subject for litigation in the future, unless it is amended before it becomes law.—Yours, etc.

"ULTRA VIRES."

IRRIGATION CANALS IN JAUNPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

In a well reasoned note on Irrigation wells in the Jaunpur District, Mr. A. C. Walker, I.C.S., Collector of the District, foreshadows that there would be a strong demand for canal water were canals introduced.

There can be no doubt, considering the high cost of irrigation by wells, three separate main canals would be required, one north of the Gumti, one in the Gumti Sai Doab, and one south of the Sai.

For the first, Ghangh a is at a sufficiently high level above the Rans-Gumti tract, while the proposed Sarda Canal passing through south Oudh would command the rest of the District As a measure of famine protection the canal would be superfluous so far as the Rabi is concerned, but for the late rice in the Kharif it would be an immense boon.

DROP IN SUGAR PRICES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The price of sugar has now dropped to 16 points. It was at nine before the war and afterwards rose to 19.

GERMAN PERFIDY.

FRESH EVIDENCE FROM ITALIAN SOURCE.

A speech delivered on Sept. 25, at Naples by Signor Barzilai created a great impression, the newspapers commenting particularly on the fresh disclosure concerning the perfidy of Austria and Germany, says the Rome correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Signor Barzilai stated that the Marquis Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, had recently disclosed to the Italian Government that on July 15, 1914—that is to say, eight days before the despatch of the Austrian Note to Serbia—the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron de Wangenheim, had declared that he knew the text of the Note, and that it was such as to render war inevitable. Here, then, was fresh evidence that Germany knew and approved the aggressive intentions of Austria, and that the two Empires absolutely wanted war.

The public who listened to Signor Barzilai's speech in the Theatre San Carlo cheered him enthusiastically, especially when he spoke of the reasons which drove Italy into the arms of the Entente against the Central Empires. One sentence of Signor Barzilai, that "English friendship is for the Italians a real religious tenet," was received with cries of "Vive l'Angleterre."

SIGNOR BARZILAI'S SPEECH.

Reuter's Naples correspondent wired on Sept. 26:—

Speaking here to-day, Signor Barzilai, Minister without portfolio, reviewed the history of the alliance with Austria. Baron Hortzendorf, the Austrian Chief of Staff, he said, was in agreement with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand as to the necessity of annihilating Italy, and had said to the Archduke that he ought to be commander in a campaign against Italy, regretting that his advice had not been listened to when he urged war against Italy in 1908 on the occasion of the earthquake disaster in Calabria and Sicily.

The Austrian preparations had been clearly revealed by the fact that the Italian Government had learned during the past few days that the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople, Marquis Garroni, on July 14, 1914, had received from Baron Wangenheim, the German Ambassador in Constantinople, a communication which Baron Wangenheim appeared to think confidential, but which was of such a nature that the Marquis Garroni, on his return to Italy, could not withhold it from his Government. Eight days before the Note was sent to Serbia, Baron Wangenheim said it (the Note) was such as to make war inevitable. On the other hand, the German White-book said "We have taken into account the fact that eventual warlike action by Austria against Serbia would provoke the intervention of Russia." That was sufficient, said Signor Barzilai to prove that an offensive war had been decided upon by the Central Empires and that Italy, who was only obliged under the Triple Alliance to co-operate of maintain neutrality in the event of a defensive war, recovered her full liberty of action on the very day Italy refused to join the enterprise of the Central Powers.

On the subject of the Balkans, Signor Barzilai said that the proposals of the Entente, which aimed at radically correcting the mistakes of the Treaty of Bucharest in such a way as to satisfy to the widest extent the national aspirations of Bulgaria and to provide Serbia, Greece, and Roumania with an equitable compensation for their assistance and sacrifices, would, while gaining fresh support for the war, also achieve the high civil object of assuring the restoration of concord, liberty, and independence to these nations. Let their responsible statesmen reflect on the aims pursued by the Central Powers and the fate that awaited them if in this great conflict these Empires should prevail.

THE PUBLIC LEADERS AND THE I. C. S. BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to your pertinent remarks about the new I.C.S. Bill of Lord Islington, I may be permitted to say that, indeed you have been doing a great service to India in general, and Indian students in particular. I have been in constant communication with some of my friends in England, who have also shown the same fears during the last three or four months. What surprises me most, is the comparative silence of public leaders and the Press. Ere this, they should have risen to the occasion, and been doing something in the matter; for, the time at our disposal is very limited.

Before the Bill is brought to the House of Commons, I think, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras and other public bodies should follow in the footsteps of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, and should send telegrams of protest to the Secretary of State for India, requesting him to postpone its readings until the voice of India, is fully heard on a question, which is so vital to her interests also.

Also, I would further plead for the sad case of Indian students in England, who are at present preparing themselves in English Universities, for the I.C.S., at great sacrifices.—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The 228th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

Killed 15, died of wounds 1, died of disease 5. Second-Lieutenant Keeling of 1/1st Gurkhas reported wounded and a number of Indian rank and file. Captain Cleaver of the 29th Punjabis and Captain Cook of the 101st Grenadiers died of wounds in British East Africa.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN MUST REALISE.

PLEA FOR A LARGER VISION.

The following article by Mr. G. S. Arundale is printed in the issue for September 18 of the London Labour weekly, the "Herald":—

Among the many problems we shall have to face when the war is over is the problem of India. The British nation must realise once for all that Indian problems are not to be settled by the mere application of Western political theories and methods. We must cease to accept as final authorities eminent viceroys and retired Anglo-Indian officials simply because they have lived so many years in India, and because they speak as if they were the benevolent fathers of the Indian race. We must cease to accept as gospel the superficial leaders on Indian affairs as contributed to our foremost newspapers. We must get rid of the idea that because an Anglo-Indian official has ruled over vast areas and many thousands of people, therefore he knows the hearts of his subjects and has been touched by their aspirations. On the other hand, we must not be swayed by ignorant sentimentality, by the idea that everything Indian is beautiful and wonderful and spiritual. Each nation has its glories and its sordidness, and India is no exception.

THE NEED FOR COMMON SENSE.

If you wish to find out what India stands for at present, go to the utterances of her own statesmen and publicists, and not to the second-hand guesses of foreigners. If you wish to feel the heart of Indian aspiration, read the speeches of Gokhale, of Tilak, of Naoroji, of Ranade, of Gandhi, of Lajpat Rai and you will know India better than you could ever know her from the orations of Curzon, or MacDonnell, or Rees, or Hewett. Use your common sense with regard to India, and do not be content to accept at second-hand that which you can as easily obtain at first-hand if only you will take a little trouble.

Above all, do not allow yourself to share the narrowness of attitude which characterises so much of the procedure of the Government of India. Do not be swayed by the fact that Indian customs differ from Western customs, by the fact that Indian religions differ from Christianity, by the fact that India has her own individual destiny to work out apart from any possible association with Great Britain. Do not dismiss Keir Hardie's ideas on India, or Ramsay MacDonald's because your Anglo-Indian friends tell you that they went out to India in prejudice and wrote books on the results of prejudice combined with the experience of a few weeks' touring. Most Anglo-Indian officials suffer from a similar disability. However free from prejudice they may be when they leave the West they enter a hotbed of prejudice as soon as they become members of the station club, and the longer they stay the more they become slaves of Anglo-Indian customs and thought. Reject Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald if you like, but be just to India and get rid of the idea that because a person lives a long time in a place, therefore, he knows all about it. It is all a matter of temperament, as Mr. G. K. Chesterton would say, and know ledge of India depends upon sympathy and desire to understand far more than upon the number of years we pass within her frontiers. I have now been nearly a year in Bude, and know next to nothing about its surroundings and its inhabitants, while a friend who came for a week was able to tell me much I did not know.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

At least be clear on one point. India is determined to have self-government, and whether it is to be self-government within the Empire or outside depends almost entirely upon the wisdom of British statesmen strengthened by British public opinion, and directed by the British sense of justice. Every great Indian, every educated Indian, every Indian patriot, is agreed that self-government must come soon. Either Great Britain may give it or India will take it, and those who administer the world are waiting to see if the lesson of the loss of the American colonies has been learned or not. America went because England was selfish and ignorant Are we at the parting of the ways—shall India follow America, or has Britain grown since 1780?

In England, the House of Lords, in rejecting Lord Crewe's motion for the establishment of an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has undoubtedly dealt a serious blow at the stability of the Empire. Another shock has come in the passing through the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a coercive measure intended to deal with sedition, placing in the hands of one or two officials power to sentence accused persons *without appeal*—thus subjecting three hundred millions of British subjects to what amounts to rigorous martial law. We do not care much about these things over here, because we do not know what they mean to an Indian, and because it saves us much trouble to have our consciences lulled to sleep by the assurance that all that is done is necessary to India's welfare, and that those who know most about India are responsible for it all.

MADRAS NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Mr. F. A. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore District will act as Deputy Inspector General of Police Western Range.

Mr. H. J. Allen, Professor of History and Acting Principal Presidency College is confirmed as Principal.

The "Bakri-Id" passed quietly here.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK AND ITS PRICE.

GUNS CHOCKED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

FIELD FULL OF "DUST FROM HUMAN BODIES."

A terribly realistic battle-picture is painted by the special correspondent of the "Russkoye Slovo," who gives the first detailed account of the capture of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk by the Germans. This description, which ranks as one of the finest that a great battle of this war has produced, is dispatched from Petrograd by the Central News correspondent.

The battlefield is full of dust—a dust that is not formed of the smoke of the exploded shells, a dust that rises from human bodies under the concussion of hundreds of thousands of dreadful war missiles. In one portion of the field the triumphant Germans are coming forward in massed columns, killing hundreds of our wounded as they advance; in another direction a handful of our soldiers, wounded but still able to walk with effort, are standing making the sign of the Cross, a look of stern resolution on their faces. They are all killed, every one in the fulfilment of his duty.

The Germans always came on in close formation, although they were within a mile of the guns of the fortress. Into the middle of this mass of humanity plumped our shells, which burst and converted whole companies into mere fragments of flesh and bone.

HAVOC OF THE SHELLS.

Our observers said the field resembled a vast moth-eaten fur which was being beaten by a stick in a fierce wind. With each explosion a cloud of human remains rose into the air. Even the iron discipline of the Germans shrank from the ordeal of attacking in such a hurricane of fire, and at Novo Georgievsk the advancing troops were made drunk before they were ordered to go forward.

Day and night, like madmen, the Germans came on like waves driven by a gale against a steady rock. As the waves were hurled back new lines of humanity advanced. These again were repulsed, but, to the accompaniment of choruses of wild shrieks and yells, the waves came on again. Against one group of our fortifications the Germans made an incessant attack for 24 hours—from daylight one day to dawn of the next.

Not only our men, but our guns, became tired. Our gunners fainted from excess of fatigue, the guns, red-hot, exploded under their own shots. Several times we were compelled to renew our supply of guns and to bring more men to the batteries, but the Germans still rushed forward to the attack.

WHEN MORNING CAME.

When the dawn came the following morning, our men looked on the battlefield and groaned. A tract of land four miles broad and one and a quarter miles long was covered with a thick layer of dead. The Germans lay in heaps—waves of humanity congealed by death.

Over this grey-German shroud as the sun rose, marched new and ever new columns of the enemy. Hundreds—thousands—of dead men were standing upright as though alive, amid heaps of prone corpses.

Something like this occurred in February at Prasnish, when hundreds of German corpses were seen floating down the river. In some cases the dead formed a dam across the stream, over which the water flowed on its waf to the sea. Some of the corpses stood upright, propped by some invisible object, as though intent on wading across the flood; in other cases legs were seen sticking upright, waved to and fro by the pressure of the stream.

Here, before Novo Georgievsk, row after row of men fell, the dead accumulated in masses, while new columns pressed from behind. The new-comers climbed the hillocks of dead bodies and were killed before they could advance more than a few paces.

But, over their prostrate bodies, in turn came more and more Germans, and new rows of dead men stood bolt upright as though they were living.

GUNS CHOKED WITH BODIES.

When the Germans despite their sacrifices, on the way, came to our machine-guns, their soldiers rushed at the guns and their bodies literally choked the action of these terrible war machines. Then the bayonet attacks began. The drunken Germans swept over the trenches in groups, falling like an avalanche on the defenders beneath Madmen as they were, they bit and chewed at the faces of the Russian soldiers.

Several of our wounded became unconscious in the trenches, and when their senses returned they appealed to their comrades to be allowed to use their rifles again: 'Brothers, they said, 'give me some cartridges. I can't reach them myself.' The severely wounded who had not sufficient strength to fire appealed to their comrades to put them on the breast works in order that they might see the fight and at the same time allow their comrades to go on firing without hindrance.

THE PRICE.

The well-known Russian painter, Irensonsky, when asked the price of one of his works answered. 'The usual amount.' The price was determined by the purchaser placing on the canvas as many hundred rouble notes as would cover the painting.

"In much the same way the defenders of Novo Georgievsk have calculated the sale price of the fortress in German dead. That is why the capture of Novo Georgievsk caused no joy in Germany."

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

INCIDENCE OF THE NEW BRITISH TAXES.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

The readiness of England to take upon its shoulders what Mr. McKenna rightly described as "unprecedented burdens" is shown by the unanimity with which, by Press and people, the Budget proposals have been received, says the "Westminster Gazette."

That the national revenue has been practically doubled since the war began is shown by the following figures, showing the estimated revenue for the financial year immediately preceding the war, and for each year since:

1913-14	£198,000,000
1914-15	£227,000,000
1915-16	£305,000,000
1916-17	£387,000,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that the expenditure in the current financial year will reach the huge total of £1,590,000,000, but that the income on the basis of present taxation would only have yielded £272,000,000. He proposes to raise new taxes which, together with a revision of the postal rates, will yield in the current year an additional sum of nearly £33,000,000, and in a full financial year just over £107,000,000. This increased revenue is to be:

	This Year.	A Full Year.
Income-tax	£11,274,000	£44,400,000
Super-tax	£2,150,000	£2,685,000
Excess Profits tax	£6,000,000	£30,000,000
Customs duties.	£11,500,000	£25,070,000
Postal rates	£1,980,000	£4,975,000
Total	£32,904,000	£107,130,000

Fuller details may be set out in the following concise form:

Income-tax—

	Full Year's Yield.
Increase of 40 per cent. (20 per cent, for October, 1915, to March, 1916)	£ 37,400,000
Exemption Limit down from £160 to £130	939,000
Abatement down from £160 to £120..	3,821,000
Assessment under Schedule B to be taken as rent instead of one-third of rent	2,240,000
Total	44,400,000
Super-tax Increases—	
£8,000 to £9,000 ..... 2s. 10d.	
£9,000 to £10,000 ..... 3s. 2d.	2,685,000
Above £10,000 ..... 3s. 6d.	
War Profits—	
Tax of 50 per cent. upon surplus profits above £100	30,000,000
New Taxes—33 1-3 per cent. ad valorem—	
Motor-cars, motor-cycles	1,150,000
Cinema films	400,000
Clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass, and hats, total estimated revenue	1,950,000
Customs and Excise Duties—	
Sugar, raised from 1s. 10d. to 9s. 4d. per cwt.	11,700,000
Tea, from 8d. to 1s. per lb.	4,500,000
Coffee, cocoa, and chicory, by 50 per cent.	290,000
Tobacco, by 50 per cent.	5,100,000
Dried fruits, by 50 per cent.	180,000
Petrol, by 3d. per gallon	1,100,000
Patent medicine duty, by 50 per cent.	250,000
Postal Charges—	
½d. post abolished.	
Reduction of letter weight carried for 1d.	
Higher Parcel Post rates.	
Telegrams, 9d. for first twelve words.	
Press telegram charges increased.	
Postal orders, poundage charge for orders up to 2s. 6d. increased by ½d.	
Higher charges for Telephone Service (1d. subscribers call not included).	4,975,000

SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES.

Typical examples for payments of tax for the present year are as set out in the table below. Mr. McKenna stated that the full duty under the old Budget will be payable in January, and the additional 20 per cent. in July. After this year the money will be collected in two equal instalments. Payments for the present financial year will be:

Income. Earned.

	Jan.	July.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
900	67 10 0	13 10 0
1,900	181 13 8	36 6 4
2,000	200 0 0	40 0 0
2,400	280 0 0	56 0 0
2,500	291 13 4	58 6 8

Income. Unearned.

	Jan.	July.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
900	112 10 0	22 10 0
1,900	236 0 0	49 0 0
2,000	250 0 0	50 0 0
2,400	300 0 0	60 0 0
2,500	312 10 0	62 10 0

The following are examples affecting smaller incomes:

1915-16.

£	Earned. £ s. d.	Unearned. £ s. d.
130	Free.	Free
131	0 19 9	1 6 4
150	2 14 0	3 12 0
200	7 4 0	9 12 0
250	11 14 0	15 12 0
300	16 0 0	21 12 0
350	20 14 0	32 4 0
401	27 1 9	42 2 9
450	31 10 0	49 0 0
500	36 0 0	56 0 0
550	40 10 0	67 10 0
600	45 0 0	75 0 0
650	52 4 0	87 0 0
701	63 1 9	105 3 0
800	72 0 0	120 0 0

In each case the amounts may be paid in two instalments.

THE POSTAL ALTERATIONS.

The first of new postal changes affecting the United Kingdom includes:

Letters, 1d. for one ounce; 2d. for two ounces; and ½d. every extra two ounces. At present we send four ounces for 1d.

Postcards, 1d. each (no halfpenny cards).

Open Letters, Circulars, &c., 1d. for two ounces (no halfpenny).

Newspapers, 1d. instead of ½d.

Parcels, 4d. for 1lb., up to 1s. for 11b., (1d. increase).

Postal Orders, 1d. for orders from 6d. to 2s. 6d. (½d. increase).

Telegrams, 9d. for 12 words, and ½d. for each extra word.

Press Telegrams, 2s. 6d. instead of 1s. per 100 words; 8d. instead of 2d. for each fresh address.

Telephones, £20 yearly instead of £17, for London "flat" rates, and £12 instead of £10 or less for Provinces.

Call Office Fees, London 3d., Provinces 2d.

Trunk Calls, 1d. and 2d. fees raised to 2d. and 3d., and mileage charges increased.

THE BUDGET--A CONTRAST.

In view of the enormous sums now being raised by loan and taxation, and the extraordinary absence of any dislocation of trade, it is interesting to compare the financial conditions existing before and during the Napoleonic wars, writes Mr. Sylvan Meyer, K.C., in the "Westminster Gazette." In 1793 the tax revenue was about £20,000,000, and by 1815 it had been raised to over £72,000,000—the largest until the Crimean war. It was at the end of 1798 that Pitt proposed to impose an income-tax of two shillings in the pound on all incomes of and above £200 and of graduated amounts between £60 and £200. This was estimated to produce £10,000,000 a year. The tax was opposed as inquisitorial and as a grievous confiscation, but it was carried in the Commons by a large majority and in the Lords without a division, and came into operation on April 5, 1799. Nothing but the wonderful progress (industrial and political) and prosperity of this country can explain the different manner in which Mr. McKenna's proposals have been received, involving as they do an income-tax graduated up to seven shillings in the pound. No one has ventured to suggest either injustice or confiscation—nor are there many, if any, who think it.

What would Pitt and his colleagues have thought of our present rate of expenditure, and the increase in our national debt? In 1793 our national debt stood at £294,000,000. It rose in 1815 to £813,171,132. This increase, though large did not all represent money borrowed by the State. Great mistakes (at least, that is the opinion of modern financiers) were made when the money was raised. The stock was issued at prices between £57 and £60 at three per cent., thereby throwing a great and unjustifiable burden on posterity

A great drain on the specie from the Bank of England began after 1794, and the exchange became unfavourable in 1795. The Bank pressed for gold. The stock of coin and bullion owned by it was reduced to £1,272,000, from the £8,500,000 at which it stood in the previous year. A Bill was passed prohibiting the Bank from issuing cash, except in sums below £1, until six months after the war. As a matter of fact, it was not until 1819 that cash payments were resumed. The position is very different now, notwithstanding the enormous demands made on the public exchequer, and the immense purchases from America.

In 1810 the premium on gold was £8 7s. 8d. per cent.; in 1813 it had risen to £29 4s. 1d., and the most that could be obtained in gold for a five pound Bank of England note was £3 10s. In 1815 the gold premium got less, and the £5 note produced £4 6s. Commercial ruin followed. Banks which had grown up under the issue of paper money were collapsing in all directions in 1816. The Master of the Mint wrote, "Trade is gone, contracts are gone, paper credit is gone, and there is nothing but stoppage, retrenchments, and bankruptcy."

If we may credit the reports from the Central Empires it looks very much as if both Germany and Austria will be in a far worse position after this war than we were in 1816, both in regard to their currency and their general trade.

There is just one other point that must not be overlooked when a comparison is being made between Pitt's time and our own. Between 1808-1813 the average price of wheat was 100s. a quarter. In the summer of 1813 it touched 171s. Before Christmas it had dropped to 75s. All this points to a total dislocation of trade. But bread troubles did not cease even in 1815, for in the spring of the following year wheat fell to 52s. 6d., only to rise again in December to 103s. We ought, indeed, to be thankful to the foresight of the present Prime Minister and his late colleagues, and to the superb work of our Navy, that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the present struggle, we have been spared from the hardship and suffering endured in the time of the Napoleonic wars.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

1. A bag whose owner can laugh at German submarines: an "emergency hotel" carried in the hand.
2 A bag that will not sink: with its owner inside: A Norwegian life-saving device in use.
3. Packed ready for the German Torpedo: the life-bag with its owner inside, prepared to take the water.

These photographs illustrate an ingenious invention by a young Norwegian, Mr. John L. Edmund, to enable passengers on board ships wrecked or torpedoed to keep afloat till the arrival of help. Outwardly, it looks like an ordinary kit-bag, and can be used as such, but when required, it opens out below into a waterproof suit which, it is claimed, will keep its owner afloat in any sea for several days. The bag when in the water need not be closed, for it will not sink. The position of the occupant is one of perfect comfort, for he may stand upright, lean on the arms, or rest on the back or sides without danger of tipping. Food enough to last a number of days can be taken into the compartment. In short, it is an emergency hotel.

TRIALS IN CAMERA.

HOW FAR JUSTIFIED IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

It is inevitable during a time of war that the rights of the citizen should suffer contraction, writes a Legal correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette." The question as to how far the needs of the nation should prevail over the legal rights of the subject always raises contention, and in so far as this result can be avoided, the influence of good citizens should be exerted. Perhaps the word of wisdom which should be ever before our minds in times or crisis was uttered by Burke when he said: "A great State ought to have regard to its ancient maxims."

When one reflects upon the circumstances which gave rise to Lord Parmoor's historic protest against trials in camera in the House of Lords (September 14, 1915) one realises the need of keeping Burke's famous dictum in mind. The opinion of minorities should always be respected, subject to the requirements of the public welfare, but when that opinion in protest of the deprivation of a great right is supported by eminent lawyers we must be careful to see that the administration of the law is being adequately conducted.

It was to be expected that the operation of the Defence of the Realm Acts would raise questions of some difficulty. Those statutes introduce and enforce considerable interferences with the liberty of the subject, but we must be careful to ensure that these war measures are not extended beyond the limits enjoined by the public safety. In view of the unfortunate commotion excited in the public mind, and naturally reflected in the proceedings of Parliament, by a number of recent magisterial decisions to hold certain trials in camera, it will be useful to reconsider the matter in the light of experience provided by war conditions.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Within narrow limits no reasonable controversy can arise. When in the course of judicial proceedings matters are likely to be dealt with which are manifestly prejudicial to the public safety, a decision to receive such matters in camera is expedient, just, and beyond question. The whole purpose of the Defence of the Realm Acts which is directed to the protection of the public interest enforces such a precaution. But a word of warning has become necessary. The effect of such an order is to deprive the citizens concerned of a great right, and where the question is made one of magisterial discretion it must be resolved by a discretion which is exercised judicially. To put the point in plain language, before a citizen is deprived of a right he should be heard to show cause why such a discretion should not be exercised against him. It may be that in the proceedings which have caused the protests against trials in camera the magistrates have been careful to hear those against whom the order was to be made. In any case it is right to emphasise that such a duty is clearly laid upon them, and if it is rigorously observed there is no reason to anticipate that public opinion will be exercised over incidents which ought not to arise.

The phrase "the public interest" can be used with considerable ease, but where it is invoked in order to deprive the citizen of his right of public trial, counsel is bound to adduce the grounds upon which the application is made, and to allege reasons showing how the public interest will be infringed by an open trial, much disquietude to public opinion will be avoided if the citizen is specifically informed why the Crown seeks to try him in camera.

This right of the subject to an open trial, with the reservation of the public safety in time of war, is so deeply embeded in our history that to endeavour to establish it here would be an act of presumption. As Lord Parmoor said in the House of Lords, our legal liberties depend upon criminal proceedings being heard in public. A prominent legal journal, in some adverse comments on recent decisions to hold trials in camera, put the matter admirably and accurately when it declared that such decisions deprived the defendants "of the greatest safeguard for a fair trial contained in our Constitution—namely, a hearing in public."

Having regard to these and other animadversions upon the administration of the Defence of the Realm Acts, it is desirable that the authorities should take steps to ensure a due regard to all the interests concerned.

SHAM MAJOR'S STORY.

ALLEGED FRAUDS AND THEFTS OF OFFICERS' GLASSES

At Marylebone Police Court on September 23 Charles John Soden, 28, described as a brakesman, was remanded by Mr. Paul Taylor charged with stealing a suit case and contents, valued at £15, from the Paddington Station, Great Western Railway.

Detective Copley said that the prisoner was arrested at Birmingham while wearing a major's uniform. On the way to London the prisoner stated that he deserted from the Canadian Contingent in June to join a regiment going to the front earlier. The said case he got from a man at Bristol. He told him that there were some cheques in it. Just previously he had bought an officer's uniform in Petticoat-lane and in that he went to Salisbury and walked past the sentry to the officers' quarters. He took five pairs of prism binoculars, which he afterwards sold in the street in London, telling the people he got them from the front. Later he took a girl to Aberystwith, where he stopped at the White Lion Hotel. He had one of the cheques cashed there for £3 5s., and at Rhyll he bought a diamond ring for the girl for £22, for which he gave another cheque. He also had cheques cashed at Bath and Shrewsbury. They then came back to London. At Ludgershall he got four more pairs of glasses, which he sold in the Strand. Proceeding to Salisbury he had two cheques cashed there, then went on to Eastbourne and obtained some goods for the girl on credit to the amount of £16. He returned to London, hired a motor-cab, and went to Folkestone and afterwards went to Saxmundham, where he took five pairs of binoculars and a compass, and then returned to Hampton Court, where he "slipped" the driver. He stayed at the Hotel Cecil for four days, and on Tuesday went to Borden Camp, where he had another seven pairs of glasses and two revolvers.

THE BALFOUR TONIC.

Canon Scott Holland, in the October "Commonwealth," pays a very high compliment to Mr. Balfour as a letter-writer. He believes it would be almost possible to live through the war if Mr. Balfour would write a letter to the papers every Monday morning:

Each letter (the Canon proceeds) is better than the last. The style is simply perfect. It is compact, epigrammatic, trenchant. It eats its way in like an acid. It makes one uneasy for the life of the incriminated party. It kills by sheer pertinacity of point. And then it states our case with such unanswerable precision, with such unerring validity. It creates in the happy reader a triumphant confidence and a glowing pride in possessing a spokesman of such penetrating power and mastery. For a full quarter of an hour after reading it one has a sense that the cloud of anxiety has lifted, and for the rest of the day there is a something running in the blood. It acts as a bodily and mental tonic, which can carry one through the week. If only there could always be a new dose waiting for us!

The Canon thinks it would justify Mr. Balfour's appointment to the Admiralty, just to keep England going by a weekly word.

LONDON'S CALM AMID BOMBS.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE BY A NEUTRAL.

A VIVID PICTURE.

A remarkable tribute to the calm with which London watched the Zeppelin during the raid in mail week, is paid by the neutral American correspondent Mr William G. Shepherd of the United Press.

Above the din of the orchestra there sweeps over the theatre a cavernous bass "boom," writes Mr. Shepherd.

"Zeppelin!" whispers a pretty girl sitting next to a Scots officer.

"No," you hear him whisper, "it's a door banging."

He's lying and knows it.

"Zeppelin!" Zeppelin!"

The whisper runs through the audience.

If you knew what was transpiring in the street you'd be out there instead of waiting for the last act to end. Such a scene is being enacted out there as the old town of London in all its rich, thousand-year history never before beheld.

The curtain goes down. You file out of the theatre into a crowded street. Traffic is at a standstill. A million quiet cries make a subdued roar. Seven million people of the biggest city in the world stand gazing into the sky from the darkened streets.

Here is the climax to the twentieth century.

Among the autumn stars floats a long, gaunt Zeppelin. It is dull yellow—the colour of the harvest moon.

The long fingers of searchlights, reaching up from the roofs of the city, are touching all sides of the death messenger with their white tips. Great booming sounds shake the city. They are Zeppelin bombs—falling—killing—burning.

Lesser noises—of shooting—are nearer at hand, the noise of aerial guns sending shrapnel into the sky.

"DON'T STRIKE A LIGHT."

"For God's sake! Don't do that!" says one man to another who has just struck a match to light a cigarette.

Whispers, low voices, run all through the streets.

"There's a red light in the sky over there; our house may be burning," exclaims a woman clutching at a man's coat.

"There are a million houses in London; why ours particularly?" he responds.

A group of men talking French stand gazing up from the street. They are in waiters' clothes and have rushed out from the upper room of one of the most luxurious hotels in the world.

"The devils!" exclaims one, and then——

"We've got it! It can't get away! There's shrapnel all around it!"

"Oh—my neck!" says a pretty girl in evening wraps. "I can't look up a minute more."

But she does.

All about you are beautifully garbed women and men in evening clothes. "Oh's and Ah's!" long drawn out—exclamations of admiration like the sounds made by American crowds watching fireworks—greet the brilliantly white flashes of shrapnel.

Suddenly you realise that the biggest city in the world has become the night battlefield on which 7,000,000 harmless men, women, and children live. Here is war at the very heart of civilisation, threatening all the millions of things that human hearts and human minds have created in past centuries. Mourners to-night will leave the side of their dead to look into the sky fearfully. Little children who have said "Now I lay me down——" and have gone to sleep will be awakened and rushed into cellars to save them from death.

There are more cries.

"Good God! It's staggering!" as a shrapnel flash breaks apparently near the great airship.

But the Zeppelin moves on steadily.

THE MIRACLE OF THE GAS BAG.

What a roar of joy would go up from the millions of this great city if they could suddenly see the yellow object transformed into the flash of one gigantic gas explosion! Little white-gloved hands clap their approval at the Zeppelin's near approach to death; white teeth sparkle in smiles; men roar with delight. These men and women, flowers of twentieth-century culture, have become elemental. Dirty, bloody, battle-mad soldiers feel this same way in battle. Killing has been put into the hearts of these crowds. If the men up there in the sky think they are terrifying London they are wrong. They are only making England white-hot mad.

We are all brothers and sisters in the streets of London to-night—neither man nor woman, neither good nor bad—just human, outraged, mad, unwilling to die. It is a miracle the great gas bag in the air brings about.

On the plinth of "Chinese" Gordon's monument sit a soldier and a girl. She is tracing invisible figures on the stone pavement. His arm is about her; her face is bent to his. Maybe they've seen this Zeppelin to-night, but just now she's listening to the other story that will be new when the books telling the story of to-night's Zeppelin raid have crumbled into dust.

They typify London and England—unchanged one iota by this Zeppelin raid that only ended in the loss of twenty harmless lives. The next day, recruiting tripled.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the coffee take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

THE LATE MR. K. HARDIE

PIT-BOY, PIONEER AND LABOUR LEADER.

DRAMATIC ENTRY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Keir Hardie, writes the "Daily News," was born in Scotland in 1856. He worked in the mines from his seventh to his 24th year, when he became secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Mission. The rest of his life he devoted to the enthusiastic promotion of trade unionism and of Socialistic principles. He contested Mid-Lanark unsuccessfully as Labour candidate in 1888. He was elected for South-West Ham at the General Election of 1892, but lost the seat three years later. Since 1900 he had represented Merthyr Tydvil. He took an active part in the early efforts to secure Independent Labour representation in Parliament, and was chairman of the Independent Labour Party, and for a time Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

AN APPRECIATION.

The formation of a Labour Party devoted exclusively to the interests of the worker was Mr. Hardie's chief contribution to the life of our time. He was the most uncompromising and thorough-going of British labour leaders. He went the whole way, and the manner of his occasional professions of Republicanism gave offence to British sentiment.

The makings of his revolutionary personality must be sought in the conditions of his boyhood. He was a Scotsman of the working classes, and had something of the extremely intense feelings which formed the basis of the character of many of the great Scottish figures of the past. He had no education. At the age of seven he went down into the mine to work. But his mother had the reverence of the Scotswoman for learning, and taught him to read. No doubt he was recalling his own childhood when he said how great is the mother's influence on the child mind, and insisted on the necessity of widening women's outlook and women's sphere. The enfranchisement of women had no more ardent supporter than Mr. Hardie.

In his leisure moments in the pit he learned shorthand by scratching the characters on the coal seam. He was only 23 when he organised the Ayrshire Miners' trade union, young enough in years but with 15 years of experience of daily toil behind him. In the struggle he had had many difficulties to contend against and the miners recognised his services by making him their paid secretary. Presently he found his way into local journalism. He had already made good to some degree the absence of an early education and had begun to study industrial questions from the wider economic stand-point. The book which exercised the greatest influence on him was Henry George's "Progress and Poverty."

DRAMATIC ENTRY TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Keir Hardie's entrance on parliamentary life in 1892 was dramatic. He marched up to Westminster from West Ham clad in a tweed suit, a flannel shirt, and a cloth cap, and was heralded by a cornet. In 1895 he lost the seat at West Ham, but during the interval he had had a large share in the foundation of the Independent Labour Party, and thus in shaping future Labour politics.

His uncompromising attitude should be remembered in considering the various outbursts which brought him into conflict with moderate opinion. He tilted from time to time against what he called the "fetish of royalty." The strong words he used at the time of King Edward's visit to the Tsar led to action on the part of the Lord Chamberlain, who, in sending out the invitations to the Labour Party, omitted to invite Mr. Hardie. In this quarrel the Labour Party stood by him and requested that until Mr. Hardie's name was restored to the Royal invitation lists the names of all Labour members should be excluded.

After the outbreak of war Mr. Hardie roused resentments by his view that British diplomacy had not done everything possible to avert hostilities.

TRIBUTE OF MR. W. C. ANDERSON.

"To those who did not know him he often appeared aloof and stubborn and difficult; but that was undoubtedly a part of his Scottish character," said Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., chairman of the Executive of the Labour Party speaking to a "Daily News" representative of the late Mr. Keir Hardie. "Underneath this exterior there were wells of sentiment and emotion. He loved songs, and every child and every dog immediately made friends with him.

"There were two sides of him: the one he showed the world and the other he showed his friends, and very often the idea the outside public formed of Hardie was a ridiculous caricature. He got the reputation of being narrow-minded simply because he was obsessed by one idea—that the working people should manage their own affairs—and he would not compromise with any party on that matter. Personally he was a most lovable man, and he took a deep interest in books and in the old ballads he collected. At many of our little socials' in connection with the Labour movement they used to insist on Hardie singing, and they cheered him enthusiastically when he obliged with 'Mary of Argyle' or another of his favourites. He wrote and spoke with far more polish than many a man who had better opportunities of education."

"There is no doubt," Mr. Anderson added, "that his death is largely due to his sorrow at the calamity that has overaken Europe. Peace between the peoples, as apart from Kaisers and diplomats and rulers, was his vision and his hope, and it seemed to him at the beginning of the war as if everything he had loved and fought for had gone by the board. That, however is far from being the case. The thing he fought for and the cause he loved will survive the war—may, even be far stronger because of the war."

TURN OF THE TIDE.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE IN WESTERN THEATRE.

A WEEK'S TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT

STUNNING BLOW TO ENEMY.

Though the splendid initial successes won by the French in Champagne and Artois and the British in the Black country of Lens have dealt the Germans a stunning blow, the decisive moment of this mighty battle, which is probably destined to figure as the greatest conflict in history, has not yet arrived, observes Mr. G. Valentine Williams, the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent at the General Headquarters of the British Army, writing on Sept. 28. It is scarcely exaggeration to say that the issue of the whole war turns on the question of whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge-hammer blows which the Allies are dealing at the enemy at the three breaks in the German line, in Champagne, Artois, and about Lens.

The most important indication of the trend of the battle lies in Sir John French's communiqué yesterday, which shows that, although we drew yesterday the enemy's reserves into action against us, we were able to hold the greater part of the ground gained.

The desperate counter-attacks which the Germans launched against our gallant troops at the Hulluch Quarries and Hill 70 eased the situation for the French north of Arras.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

Supported by such a bombardment as this war has seldom seen, the French, continuing desperately their gallant assaults of Saturday, swept through the German lines at Souchez and the Labyrinth. Our initial successes have been splendid and heartening, and the large number of prisoners and guns captured show the measure of the Allies' victory, but the final issue of the battle will not be decided until it can be seen whether the Germans can not hold the ground against the further advance of the Allies, but can also regain the vitally important ground they have already yielded.

Even as I am writing desperately hard fighting is going forward along the line of the British advance. The heaviest fighting to-day has been about the pit-head known as Fesse No. 8 de Bethune, a couple of miles south-east of Haisnes, and at Hill 70, which is partially in our hands save for a redoubt, where the Germans are still holding out.

Our men spent a busy day at Loos to-day digging out "pockets" of Germans buried by our bombardment or hiding in cellars and caves. To the infinite amazement of everybody a number of civilians was also found in the village. They had been living in their ruined homes within a mile or two of the firing line all through the summer, and had actually stayed on throughout the days of terror of our preliminary bombardment.

About twenty-three more guns were discovered buried at Loos to-day. A large measure of credit for the initial success rests with our airmen. The Army is enthusiastic about their work during the raids which for the past week they have been executing into the enemy's country. They undoubtedly prevented the Germans from rushing up a full supply of reinforcements to stem the collapse of the front line.

Previous to our offensive on Saturday, our airmen had been out daily on observation and reconnaissance, despite the unfavourable weather. Sometimes one of our aeroplanes remained for two hours over the German lines, although prevented by the clouds from flying at a greater height than 7,000ft.

AIRMEN'S OFFENSIVE.

Our offensive was preceded by air attacks on the German railway communications south of Lille, the routes by which they would naturally bring up reinforcements from Belgium. On September 23 a German goods train was wrecked and the rails torn up in several places. The following day the railway was damaged in three places, while on Saturday, the day on which the offensive was begun, three coaches of a troop train, and a goods train, were damaged, and the track broken at four places.

On Sunday one of our airmen appeared over the station of Loffre, east of Douai, on the railway from Valenciennes to Douai, and dropped a bomb on a troop train there. Three coaches were wrecked. As the airman was flying away he noticed the Germans had descended from the train, and, with the railway officials, were gathered about the wrecked carriages. Thereupon he planed down to 500ft., and unloosing a 110lb. bomb, he dropped it right in the middle of the group, after which he clambered aloft and made off again unscathed.

On the same day an engine and two carriages of another train were derailed at Rosult, near Saint-Amand, on the railway from Valenciennes to Orchies. Altogether, the track was damaged in six places. But probably the most important feat of our airmen was in setting fire to the new railway station of Valenciennes. The railway junction is of vital military importance to the Germans, as here the lines from Brussels and Maubeuge meet the lines going out to Lille, Cambrai, Tournai and Douai.

Twenty-seven air fights represent the achievement of our fighting aeroplanes last week. During the course of these encounters one German aeroplane was definitely known to be wrecked, while in only one instance did a British aeroplane come off second best.

I am informed that as a consequence of the vigour wherewith the war has been carried into the enemy's country, German flying men will no longer meet ours in combat.

I saw General French this afternoon, spick and span as ever and unruffled, talking to Sir Douglas Haig at the entrance to the drive of a chateau. Near by orderlies were holding their horses, beside a lance with a Union Jack pennant, which is the standard of the Commander-in-Chief in the field. The dull rumble of distant guns spoke of the battle afoot. Otherwise so peaceful was the scene that the two old comrades of the South African War might have been about to take an afternoon ride at Aldershot.

FEATS OF THE ALPINI.

PRECISION OF ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

LESSONS OF MOUNTAIN WARFARE

The great highroad that runs through Plezzo (Flitsch) to Tarvis by way of the Predil Pass has slowly come under the domination of the Italian troops to the west, writes "The Times" special correspondent from the Carnia front. Plezzo is fast-gripped, commanded from three sides since the Italian occupation of Monte Rombon. The fortifications of the Predil Pass have crumpled under the shells from the Italian big guns and the Tarvis defences have come within range. To the west of Tarvis, on the line to Pontafel, the Malborghetto forts have been gradually battered to pieces and are now practically in ruins. Once more fortresses have been proved to be helpless against modern heavy guns.

The Austrians seem to have abandoned their fortresses, but they have shown great skill in disposing their guns among the mountains, and especially in changing their positions, and their adversaries have nothing but praise for their tireless artillery work. But the Italian pressure is relentless and the Austrians have been slowly pushed back here as elsewhere. They have been driven from the observation posts from which they once commanded the Italian valleys. Their fire now is blind, so far as the valleys are concerned. And they have been compelled to move their artillery farther back. Their retreat is clearly indicated by the traces of their artillery fire that are left in the Italian valleys. You pass a hillside torn and devastated by shell fire, with trees prostrate or shattered and ugly craters gaping to the sun. Two hundred large calibre shells fell here or hereabouts in one day a month ago, but now the valley lies undisturbed. The eyes of the Austrian artillery have been plucked out by the Alpini, who scale the observation posts, and the guns themselves have been forced back by superior fire.

THE DARING OF THE ALPINI.

It is impossible to keep the Alpini out of the picture. They press themselves upon the notice at every turn. Wherever you go in the high valleys there is some new story of their feats. Yesterday was no exception. There is a little saddle near the frontier flanked by two towering rock pinnacles. The Austrians had entrenched themselves strongly on the saddle and felt their flanks secure, but nothing is inaccessible to the Italian Alpini troops. Two parties started out to climb the peaks while the Italian artillery battered the trenches, and when the fire ceased the Alpini dropped from the rocks with bayonet and knife, and took the trenches without firing a shot. This is only a typical instance of what has happened many times and will happen many times again. What can ordinary troops do against men who tread the mountains like the wild goats, and by the help of a rope would leave the goats staring after them in vain? They go up the side of a mountain at about five miles an hour and come down in a series of flying leaps that take the breath away.

The Alpini must occupy pride of place in any picture of mountain warfare, but next to them must come the faithful guns—from the little mountain guns that bark from the topmost heights to the 12in. howitzer that fires over at least three mountains before dropping upon an Ausrian cupola. We have seen several shots fired from a large calibre gun, and each shot found its mark. The huge clumsy-looking gun pointing skywards far above a great mass of rock to the east; the crashing departure of the shell and its visible flight through the sky to a point that lay beyond ridge upon ridge of hill; the telephone message telling what had happened—a message from some one perched on a distant peak—it is a curious experience. The guns, little and big, are worrying the Austrians all the time and though the enemy are making a gallant resistance they are losing ground here as elsewhere.

The artillery stands behind the Alpini, but behind the artillery and all its work stand the engineers—the sappers and miners. Behind seems scarcely the right word to use, for the engineers have really been the forerunners of the artillery. The big guns have only been able to dominate the situation thanks to the extraordinary way in which the engineers have driven roads up, round, and through the mountains. In a few months they have made solid roads where there was nothing but a mountain path, or at best a mule track.

Mr. Rutton Jamshedji Tata has subscribed Rs. 200 towards the fund of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Poona.

An interesting conference by name Andhra Girls' Athletic Conference the first of its kind was convened on Sunday evening at Vizianagram when many ladies from outlying districts were present. The president Shrimati Suryagoanma exhorted young girls to improve their physique by taking to active games. Resolutions of the Conference referred among other things to doing away with costly jewellery as being useless and uneconomic and the wearing of national costume.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELGIAN COAST.

OBJECTS OF THE ALLIED FLEET.

NO LOSS OF SHIPS.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the reports from Holland and the statements in the French and German official communiqués concerning the bombardment of the Belgian coast by the Allied squadron, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." The activity there has given rise to a crop of rumours in which there appears to be little substance. The sounds of firing are, of course, easily heard over on the English coast, and since they appear to be heavier and more consistent than any in the past few months it is conjectured that something unusual is in progress.

It was in conjunction with the land forces that the Fleet first came into action, and practically all its efforts since have conformed to the requirements of the military situation. Its value has been considerable and highly appreciated, but it seems doubtful whether gunfire from the ships alone is sufficient to destroy the artillery emplacements hidden in the sand dunes.

Another and totally distinct purpose of the naval bombardment is to curb the enemy's submarine activity. It has been manifest for some time that, in addition to placing heavy guns along the coast, the Germans have been using Zeebrugge and possibly other places as bases and supply depots for their submarines. Furthermore, it was stated in telegrams from Holland that some 14 vessels were actually being put together at Zeebrugge, having been brought there in sections by canal. This in itself would be sufficient reason for such a naval attack as has evidently been in progress during the last few days. If the latest reports from neutral sources are to be relied upon, there can be very little left in the way of suitable establishments for the equipment or supply of submarines along the coast.

THE EARLIER BOMBARDMENTS.

All the later bombardments have been of a different character from that which first took place. It was on October 18, 1914, as revealed in an Admiralty communiqué four days later, that requests for naval assistance were made by the Allied Military Commanders. In consequence a flotilla mounting a large number of powerful long-range guns came into action at daybreak on the following morning off Nieuport, Westende, and Middlekerke. The object of this attack was threefold—to prevent the movement of large bodies of German troops along the coast roads from Ostend to Nieport, to support the left flank of the Belgian Army, and to prevent the transport by sea of the enemy's troops. This purpose was admirably fulfilled by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, who, as Rear-Admiral Commanding the Dover patrol, was in command of the squadron, and the manner in which such a mixed assortment of vessels, hurriedly organized to meet an exceptional need, acquitted themselves elicited high praise. The observation of the fall of the ships' projectiles was arranged from the shore by means of naval balloons, and on at least one occasion seamen and machine-guns were landed at Nieuport to assist in the defence. A French flotilla under Captain Richard, of the Dunois, also cooperated and when the Germans brought up heavy artillery the services of the battleship Venerable were requisitioned and obtained on October 27—the first British battleship to fire a shot in anger during the war. On November 9 the arrival of Allied reinforcements and the inundation of the country around Nieuport rendered the further presence of the ships unnecessary.

From that date bombardments have occurred at frequent intervals, and especially since it became known that the Germans had mounted heavy artillery for the defence of the coast. Large numbers of guns of various calibres, including machine-guns, are stated to have been placed in suitable positions, but, although some of the warships have been hit by them, there has been no loss. Nor, too, has any ship suffered from the submarine attacks which have been made. The first bombardment of Zeebrugge was carried out on November 23 by two battleships. Of subsequent attacks, those on December 16, March 12, and April 4 may be mentioned, but on many other occasions the garrisons in the forts have been kept on the alert, or an opportunity has been utilized to destroy some position or object of military importance. Another method of attack has been by the aircraft of the Allies, which have dropped bombs on several occasions, but especially on February 12 and 16, when from 34 to 48 machines were used.

DRY BATTERY ELECTROLYTES.

The shortage of flour in Germany has necessitated the use of substitutes for the wheat or rye flour commonly ued for thickening the electrolyte in dry batteries for pocket lamps. According to the "Engineer," the following materials are recommended for this purpose:—Glass-wool, sawdust, gelatine, starch, Kieselguhr, and water-glass. The following instructions are given for compounding the electrolyte:—140 grammes of well-powered salammoniac, 40 grammes of zinc chloride, 10 grammes of ammonium sulphate are mixed together in a procelain bowl with 10 grammes of thick refined glycerine. The mixture is then covered in small quantities with distilled water at a temperature of 40deg. C. and energetically stirred until the materials are dissolved into a concentrated solution. This mixture is allowed to soak into the binding material, and the paste so formed is filled into the cells, which are closed with a paraffined card top sealed with bottle-wax. In the cover two small glass tubes are provided for the escape of such gases as are generated within the cell. In compounding the electrolyte, calcium acetate can be mixed with advantage with equal parts of the salammoniac. Such a solution possesses excellent conductivity, is hygroscopic and does not crystallize or creep.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

WINNING BY GUNS AND SHELLS.

SEVEN WAVES OF ASSAULT.

(Later than the mail.)

Officers back from the Champagne district state that the Germans during the past fortnight have been chaffing the French at their delay in the offensive. At intervals they set up dummies on the parapets of their trenches and mockingly sang "Viens Poupoule," writes the "Daily Mail."

A lieutenant of a line regiment said: I shall never forget the astonishment of the Germans when we did attack. There was no laughing then; they could not believe their eyes when we jumped in on top of them, and their officers looked sheepish and ashamed. They did not believe us capable of such an effort.

Guns and shells won the battle," said an artillery officer who was slightly wounded in the second day of the Champagne fighting and is now in a Paris hospital, and guns and shells will win the next battle—are winning it, for our guns, brought up to new positions, are now pounding away and battering down the German second line. When it has been pounded out of existence then our infantry will sweep forward again.

I was stationed with my '75' battery near Beausejour. The artillery duel had been going on for three days, and we knew an assault was near at hand. On Saturday morning, I in company with two other batteries, received the order to advance to a certain point a little distance behind our front line trenches.

GALLOP INTO ACTION.

We were in good spirits as I gave the order to limber up. We were going to gallop into action for the first time, as far as I was concerned, since the battle of the Marne. We rattled along the narrow road, the guns swaying from side to side as the wheels dipped into the shell holes. Time after time a shell would burst on either side of the road, but without doing any harm. Over a rise we went, and there came in full sight of the German lines some 700 yards away. The enemy's trenches were clearly visible owing to white dashes where our shells had torn up the trench parapet and the chalky soil had been hurridly thrown up again by the defenders.

We got to work quickly, for the German shells were finding us out. We had fired only a few 'gusts' of shells at the nearest German trenches when the order was given to change the elevation and distance of our range. The same moment the infantry swept up out of our trenches and streamed away in a blue wave to the assault. They charged almost without a stop in successive lines of blue. I counted seven waves of men. It was a magnificent sight.

We changed the position of our battery, galloping off behind the ridge, as it was no good being uselessly exposed. The artillery duel still roared on. We were firing at two and a half miles range, at the roads behind the German lines, and the heavy artillery was doing the same, to prevent reinforcements coming up or supplies.

AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY.

It was raining all the time, and I know I felt very wet and miserable. At two o'clock in the afternoon I was ordered to take my battery forward to follow up the infantry advance. We were needed to sweep away some obstacle. Several of the horses were killed as we went along the road, which was being heavily shelled, but we got to the position indicated without further loss.

There an infantry officer and a staff officer pointed out the objective. It was a small agglomeration of farm buildings which was being used by the Germans as a blockhouse. The doors and windows had been blocked with sandbags, cemented together, and barbed wire had been erected all round. The only entrance to this German fort was by means of tunnels hundreds of yards long.

The German machine-guns soon got busy with us, as we offered an excellent target. But my four guns soon began blasting a way through the farmhouse. A dozen rounds of explosive shell from each gun, right into the middle of the buildings, and the whole place crumbled away. The machine-gun fire stopped, and a minute later a white flag appeared a hundred yards from the farmhouse.

The Germans, seeing they were surrounded, and shelled out of the central blockhouse, were desirous of surrendering. At that moment our front line was 2,000 yards ahead, so rapid had been their dash forward.

Our guns must be doing good work now, concluded the officer. I was foolish enough to run up against a shell splinter on Sunday afternoon, and so you see I had to come away just when things were so interesting.

Those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the prisoners taken within the past few days declare that they are a very poor lot, far inferior in physique and appearance to those taken a year ago. Most of them seemed glad to escape further participation in the war.

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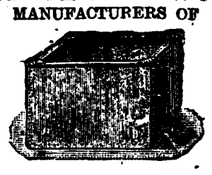

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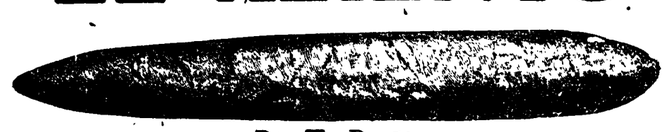

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INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

The acceptance by the Viceroy of India of a resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council, asking that India shall be officially represented at the next Imperial Conference, ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago. The splendid aid which India has rendered to the Imperial cause makes the presence of her representatives at all future Imperial Conferences imperative. The official reason why India has hitherto been excluded is that the Conference is a gathering "at which questions of common interest may may be discussed and considered as between His Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas." As India is not self-governing, no place was found for her at the council table. From this position strange consequences flowed. At the 1907 Conference Lord Haldane made a speech on the military defence of the Empire, and never mentioned India. In the whole debate which followed, the name of India was not once spoken, although it was the contingent sent by Lord Curzon from India to Natal which saved South Africa. At that Conference a remarkable Memorandum was presented, entitled "Military and Naval Expenditure of the British Empire, 1905-06." India was entirely omitted from the Memorandum, although during the year under review she had spent £19,413,000 upon defence, as against £3,548,000 spent by the whole of the self-governing Dominions. In 1909 the Imperial Defence Conference met in London "to discuss general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire." No representative of India was invited to attend, and in the official report of the proceedings the name of India was never mentioned at all. Yet Minister after Minister has admitted that the weightiest problem of Imperial defence is that of the defence of India. Though India did not figure in the published debates of the Defence Conference, she found an unsought place in the proposals which were afterwards formulated as a result of that gathering. It was suggested that she should furnish a naval unit similar in size and strength to that subsequently provided by the Australian Commonwealth. The merits of the proposal need not be considered here. The point is that it produced strong protests in the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press, primarily on the ground that Idia had not been consulted. Nothing further was ever heard about it. At the 1911 Conference the Secretary of State for India was permitted to attend, but only for explanatory purposes, as he had no official status.

It must be obvious that the position we have recited cannot be permitted to continue. At the same time, it will be equally obvious that any change will involve the consideration of certain somewhat delicate questions. The Home Government, while accepting the expression of opinion from the Imperial Legislative Council, reserves full liberty of decision. Lord Hardinge further pointed out that the ultimate decision of the Home Government "must necessarily depend largely on the attitude of the other members of Conference." After the way in which Indian troops have fought side by side in this war with the Army Corps from overseas, we do not anticipate any serious objection on the part of the self-governing Dominions. The character of the representation of India at the Conference constitutes a further problem of some difficulty. Lord Hardinge suggested that "a reasonable representation would be the Secretary of State and one or two official representatives from India nominated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy." On this point it may be observed that though the representatives must necessarily be spokesmen for the Government of India, they will probably not be fully acceptable to the Indian people unless they include at least one man of Indian blood. Moreover, even in the midst of war, it ought to be foreseen that at no distant date we may be confronted with a movement which will seek further modifications in the control exercised from this country upon Indian domestic affairs. India has valiantly aided us, and in doing so has proudly dismissed all thought of reward; but in the future there lie seeds of change. It should not be forgotten that the great and growing demand of thinking men in India is that India shall be granted some measure of fiscal independence under due restrictions. Assuredly that demand will continue to grow. When, in 1907, Lord Inchcape attended as a visitor the then Colonial Conference in virtue of his office as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, he made only one speech, in which he defended the principles of Free Trade in India. We are not now discussing that question, but are pointing out what occurred. Lord Inchcape expressed the views, not of the people of India, nor of the Government of India, but of the Home Government as forced upon the Government of India. The views to which he gave utterance as an official mouthpiece were instantly repudiated by the bulk of public opinion in India, on the ground, which was undoubtedly true, that they did not represent the real views of India upon the fiscal question. The situation thus presented must inevitably recur. This is not the time to discuss such issues afresh, but it will be seen that the simple and reasonable proposal for Indian representation at the Imperial Conference may eventually lead us into very deep waters.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The war has drawn the whole Empire closer together. Every part of it has felt the burden and shouldered the responsibility. It will follow that in future every part will want some voice in the determination of foreign policy. It will be both the duty and the interest of the mother country to find means by which this result may be secured. The one organ of common deliberation is the Imperial Conference. But the Imperial Conference has hitherto represented the mother country and the self-governing colonies alone. An epoch, we hope and believe, is marked in the development of the British Empire by the demand of the Viceroy's Council for the inclusion of India and by the sympathetic response of the home Governent. India, like the colonies, has played and will play a great part in the war. India is making advances in self-government, and it is not only for her own benefit but in the interests of the general stability of the Empire that these advances should continue until by degrees she acquires substantial control of her own internal affairs. Meanwhile her soldiers are fairly winning for her that status among the other great constituent units of the Empire which her population and wealth and ancient civilisation deserve. The struggle with Germany has made all English-speaking people more keenly conscious of the principle of union through liberty on which, with whatever temporary backslidings, the growth of our Empire has on the whole depended. To extend these principles to India is the problem of Empire today and will be the greatest triumph of British statesmanship. The Germans were going to bring our "ramshackle Empire" down about our ears. We have it in our power to show them that freedom and equality of treatment are a better cement than subjection and discipline.

When the Legislative Council, the other day, made its proposal that India should be represented at the Imperial Conference there was little doubt as to what this country would say. We have for many years now been accustomed to think of India as a fellow-community with ourselves and to recognise her growing claims to a voice both in her own affairs and in all Imperial problems that touched her interests. That India would before long take her place at the Imperial Council was certain, and an event which might well have taken place before the war has become inevitable since India has given herself so freely to the common cause. But the Dominions have always had a special standpoint about India. They are countries with a high standard of life, fearing the influx of coloured labour with a lower standard, and their view is one which, with a little imagination, we can readily understand. But it is, after all, only a partial view, and the war has probably helped the Dominions to see things as a whole and to regard India more as a member of the big British family in whom they, no less than the founders of the East India Company, should take a family pride. So we find the "Ottawa Free Press" declaring that India has earned her place at the Imperial Council not only by her services in the war, but by "her conduct through the long years of peace," which is well and truly said. It is only that the effort made by India in the war is like a flash lighting up the years of loyal service and peaceful development, which are almost equally a ground for pride among the members of the Empire.

"DAILY NEWS AND LEADER."

The unstinted approval Canada has accorded to the proposal of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla that Indian representatives should be called to the next Imperial Conference will be even more welcome in India than the assent of the Imperial Government. That indeed had already been conditionally signified, and had it not, it might have been confidently assumed. The self-governing Dominions, on the other hand, might well have been less ready to extend the privileges of counsel and conference into which they have themselves, so recently entered. Such hesitation would have been the more intelligible when the widening of the circle would break for the first time the tie of blood from which the unity of the Imperial Conference in the main derives. Yet no people of the Empire has established its claim at a higher cost. Canada and Australia have sent their sons to die for their kindred. India's have fallen fighting for an alien race. Considerations of expediency no less conclusively justify the welcome to which her loyalty gives her title. No question of defence or trade or immigration as Imperial problems can be discussed to any purpose if India is left out of account. Her desire for both the recognition that membership of the Conference will confer and the new ties it will establish is the best guarantee of the value of her contribution to the deliberations.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The Canadian newspapers (so Reuter informs us) all give prominence to the recent despatches from Simla reporting that at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council last week a resolution was moved urging that India should in future be officially represented in the Imperial Conference. Editorial comments are unanimously favourable, all paying a tribute to the splendid contribution India has made to the war. This is very interesting, and we are not in the least surprised that one result of the war should be this growth of friendship and appreciation between the component parts of the Empire. Another instance is the comradeship which has grown up in Gallipoli between the Australians and New Zealanders and the Indians.

As to the proposed representation of India at the Imperial Conference, we see that there are already mischief-makers at work suggesting that it would be "infra dig." for India to put herself in a position where she would be treated as a mere colony. This is a singularly foolish objection, based on an entire misapprehension of the facts. For the conference is by this time and has for some time been an Imperial—not a Colonial—Conference; its members meet on equal terms, and even the Prime Minister of the Mother-country is merely "primus inter pares," so far as the Conference is concerned. The problem of Imperial development will be no easy one, but we are none the less confident that it will be successfully solved. To that end the request of India for admission to the Imperial Conference is a striking and significant event.

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MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

PITFALLS OF OVERTIME.

The following letter from the pen of Lord Sydenham appears in "The Times:"—

In the debate on the Munitions Bill in the House of Lords, I asked whether the new Ministry would regulate the hours of labour, and I pointed out the necessary evils of an undue extension of working time. I am very glad to see that this infinitely important question is now being considered by a Committee, although I share your doubts as to whether the composition of this body is the best possible.

The training of athletes has been elevated into a science. In the Army the conditions of marching, with a view to obtain the maximum distance with the least fatigue to the soldier, have been studied with valuable results. In the vast field of factory labour little or nothing has been done. Overtime is permitted in cases in which it can only reduce physical efficiency and thus defeat its objects. Temporary urgency may excuse it; but, in the long run, it is injurious to the workman and economically disastrous. Industrial conditions have been revolutioned by machinery, electric lighting, and regulated ventilation, but the reorganization of methods necessary to meet the new possibilities and requirements has been almost completely neglected. In consequence, physical strain is frequently excessive, and the aggregate economic loss so casued must be enormous. There can be little doubt that intemperance is largely due to the natural tendency to seek relief from over-fatigue in stimulants, which quickly react upon working efficiency and thus complete a vicious circle of causation. To take a single instance; a man who undergoes a spell of hard work before breakfast feels a sense of exhaustion. The temptation to drink is strong, and the habit, once formed, is persistent; but nothing can be worse from the point of view of health and physical fitness than the morning dram taken on an empty stomach. Yet the system of prebreakfast work very largely prevails. In the United States some interesting experiments in the economy of effort have been made, and the results, if I remember right, were surprising. The investigations of Dr. Standley Kent in the same direction may help to throw light on a subject of which we know little or nothing, and I earnestly hope that the Home Office, which controls an army of inspectors, will diligently pursue these inquiries.

COMPULSORY REST.

At this time of supreme national effort it is vital that the conditions of labour—of brain and mucles alike—should be such as to prevent comulative fatigue which may be palliated by spirits, to conserve the energies of the workman, and to enable him to give his best to the service of the State without mental or physical deterioration. In the more difficult times which will follow the war the need for increasing economic production and at the same time for jealously guarding the public health will be forced upon the nation by inexorable necessity. The great principle of compulsory rest which Moses taught to mankind urgently calls for scientific application to lives far more strenuous and more complex than those of the Israelites.

VILLAGE AIR-BASE HOAX.

BOGUS NAVAL OFFICERS' FOUR DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Littlebourne, a village four miles from Canterbury, with a population of 880, wears an air of grim satisfaction to-day, writes the Canterbury correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Its deceiver, Joseph Henry Baker, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour at Canterbury Police Court. He had duped all the village into entertaining him for four days.

Baker, wearing a naval uniform, made his appearance in Littlebourne last Thursday week. He told everybody in strict confidence, "an Admiralty secret," that he had selected Littlebourne as an air base and that the first two waterplanes would arrive on the Monday. In a few hours the whole village took him to its arms.

He was invited to stay at the house of Mr. George Smith, one of the prominent men of the village. Nearly everybody was promised in secret a flight. On Sunday he was asked to sing in the church choir and was such a success at both the afternoon and evening services that he was specially thanked by the vicar.

On the Monday Baker had the meadow marked out as a landing place for the air men according to "Admiralty regulation measurements" with a great white bull's-eye in a white circle measuring 30ft.

VILLAGERS' 2 A.M. WAIT.

Baker asked his host to prepare supper—bread and cheese—for two lieutenants and two pilots, who would arrive at about 8-30 p.m. All the village, and many people from other villages, turned out to welcome the airmen. Baker ordered several soldiers to guard the gates of the meadow.

Then came the wait. Baker ordered the post office to be opened in the King's name, telephoned to Dover, signed the book as a naval officer, and announced that the airmen had left Dover and would arrive shortly. This was his undoing. The suspicious postmaster communicated with the police, and at about half-past 2 a.m., when many were still waiting, Baker was arrested.

PERSIAN GULF CAMPAIGN.

TRIALS OF DESERT WARFARE.

The following from the letter of an officer in the Royal Field Artillery, writes "The Times," gives an idea of what campaigning in the summer in the Persian Gulf means in physical effort and exhaustion:—

As we are hung up by a stretch of water nearly two miles wide, I am trying to jot down some of our doings. We continued our march, with a somewhat smaller force, into the unknown desert.

We started at 6 p.m. very much overladen, owing to the fact that we were cut off and had to carry four days' supplies, also transport animals were going sick. When we started the temperature was 110deg. in the shade, and after a six-mile march through heavy sand we struck the marsh again and halted. Transport was then very done. I was sent on about three miles to find the best way across some sand hills, but on returning to the column I found them preparing to stop for the night. The water here was pretty bad, but not very salt. We just lay down for the night, and started again at 4 a.m.

The going was very heavy that morning, and at about 7, when the sun was very hot, the infantry got very done. We cannot carry nearly enough water, and one's tongue soon swells when the sun gets up. After marching about eight miles we struck water and got settled into camp about 8-30 a.m. This was a bad camp on burning sand, and a hot dampwind blew off the marsh all day. The temperature was 110deg., and that for damp heat is about the limit of human endurance. A great many men went sick. We lived through the day somehow, and moved on again at 6-30 p.m. The going was better, but we had to stop at dark owing to holes, so only covered five miles. Then we lay down for the night.

TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 125DEG. AND 130DEG.

No water here, so when we moved off again at 3-30 a.m. we had not much water left to carry us along the eight miles to the next camp, where there was a fairly decent looking bit of marsh. Water, however, proved to be very salt, rather like Epsomsalts with a good deal of table salt added, and it appeared to have the same effect as the former. This camp was on hard alluvial plain, and the heat temperature was awful. I do not know what the actual temperature was, but in the hospital tent it varied between 125deg. and 130deg. All this time we were living on tea, sugar, hard cheese, tinned beef, and biscuit, the latter so hard that only those with good teeth can eat it unsoaked. We lay down for an hour's rest at 3 a.m., and at 4 started and picked up the infantry, who went ahead of us. That morning at 8 a.m. we struck marsh and halted for the day.

At midday I was sent for and told to go on eight miles and find out if we could get across the two miles of marsh. I had to go across the desert with a guide and my groom. I started at 2 p.m., having forced some food down my throat—you can't imagine what it was like. I covered the eight miles in about 1¾ hour, and my horse was about cooked. My goggles were so hot that they blistered where they touched my face even under the shade of my helmet.

Two days later.—Soon after writing the above I heard the six rafts for our guns were ready, so I set off at 3 o'clock with 24 men to fetch them into camp. A very strong duststorm was blowing and quite a big sea running on the marsh. We went in Arab dugouts, and two of them capsized on the way. We got to the rafts and then had to push them back to camp, through two miles of water from 1ft. to 5ft. deep. They were moored the wrong side of the channel, and what with the wind and strong current. I was thankful no one was drowned. I got back to camp at 7-30, having been in the water for three hours. The rafts were very heavy and wading in the mud made the work much harder, and we were all fairly cooked that night when we got back. As I had seen so much of the marsh I set out at 4-30 next morning with the first partly—namely, eight ammunition wagons and about 60 horses. The Arabs pushed the wagons, which were then loaded, in their boats. We all got safely into the next camp, and I then had to start unloading the wagons from the Arab boats, with no stores to help me and no sort of dock to run the boats into. At about 3 p.m. the remaining four wagons and another 60 horses turned up.

DIED TO SAVE HER SON.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST ON MRS. PHILLIMORE.

"Accidentally drowned" was the verdict returned at the inquest at Sonning on Mrs. Godfrey Phillimore, daughter-in-law of Lord Justice Phillimore, and wife of Lieut. Godfrey Phillimore, of the Highland Light Infantry. She lost her life while trying to rescue her little son, who was in difficulties while bathing in the Thames at Sonning.

Lord Justice Phillimore, giving evidence of identification, said that Mrs. Phillimore had been married for about 10 years. There were five children. The boy, who was bathing with his mother was between eight and nine years of age.

Mildred Ann Whitehorn said she heard Mrs. Phillimore tell the boy to swim to some steps about nine yards away and then return to the bank. The boy made a turn to the left and disappeared.

Mrs. Phillimore at once swam towards him, but experienced some difficulty in rescuing him, which she did eventually by clutching at his hair. The boy then swam ashore, but Mrs. Phillimore swam towards an island. The boy screamed, and witness called for assistance. Capt. Banbury came on the scene and pulled Mrs. Phillimore out of the water.

Capt. Banbury, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, described how he brought Mrs. Phillimore ashore. He thought she was dead then. Artificial respiration was tried before the doctors arrived.

Dr. May said that death was due to asphyxia from drowning.

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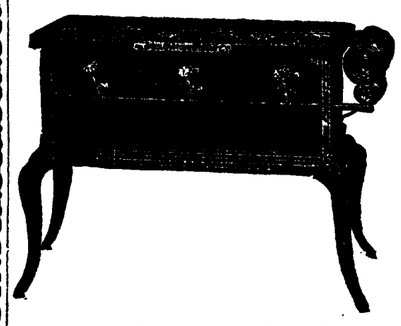

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